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combination
"Papilio
ascanius") (Class
Insecta, Order
Lepidoptera)
validated, under the
plenary powers

name *aristolochiae* Fabricius, 1775. This would create great confusion, for not only was the latter name universally applied to the species in question, but, in addition, the trivial name *aristolochiae* had given its name to one of the principal groups into which for many years the species of the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758 (*sensu lat.*) had been habitually divided. Dr. Corbet accordingly asked that the trivial name *ascanius* Linnaeus, 1768, should be suppressed by the Commission under their plenary powers. Before, however, the position of the name *aristolochiae* Fabricius, 1775, could be regarded as assured, it was necessary also to safeguard it against a possible threat under Article 35 (Law of Homonymy), for Esper [1780], writing of the common European Zerynthiid (which he had referred to under the name of *Papilio polyxena* [Schiffermüller and Denis], 1775) had cited as a synonym the name *Papilio aristolochiae*, which he stated had been given to that species by Pallas. The long quotation from Pallas given by Esper, coupled with the locality "Das südliche Russland" strongly suggested that this name had appeared somewhere in that author's *Reise Prov. russisch. Reich*. The most careful search of the three volumes of that work had, however, failed to trace the place where that name had been published. The first volume of Pallas's *Reise* had been published in 1771, and there was thus a possibility that the name *Papilio aristolochiae* Pallas had priority over, and therefore invalidated, the name *Papilio aristolochiae* Fabricius, 1775, with which the present application was primarily concerned. In order to safeguard the position against the foregoing danger, Dr. Corbet had asked the Commission to use their plenary powers to suppress the trivial name *aristolochiae* Pallas (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio aristolochiae*) if, and in so far as, that name had been published by Pallas prior to the publication in 1775 of the trivial name *aristolochiae* Fabricius, 1775 (in the same binominal combination). Turning to the later history of the trivial name *ascanius* as used in the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, Dr. Corbet had pointed out that in 1775 Cramer had used this name for a South American species, which ever since had been known by that name.* Dr. Corbet asked that, in the interest of stability in nomenclature, the Commission should use their plenary powers to validate the use of this trivial name for that species, even though it was not altogether clear whether, in using that name, Cramer had looked upon himself as introducing a new name or as applying to the species in question the earlier name *ascanius* Linnaeus, 1768 (as published in the same binominal combination), which (as now explained) it was desired that the Commission should suppress.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that the present application had been drawn up by the late Dr. Corbet in consultation with himself and that it was on his suggestion that Dr. Corbet had added to that application the portion relating to the name *Papilio aristolochiae* Pallas, the reference to which by Esper he had discovered before the outbreak of war in 1939 when he had been making a systematic search of the older literature relating to the Sub-Order Rhopalocera. The late Dr. C. D. Sherborn, the late Dr. Corbet and himself had each spent many fruitless hours searching Pallas's *Reise* for the place where the foregoing name had first been published. Nevertheless, it was quite possible that a later investigator might succeed in finding that name either in the *Reise* or in some other work written by Pallas. Time-consuming searches of this kind were one of the worst features of the Law of Priority, and for this reason also he felt that it was most desirable that the Commission should now use their plenary powers to invalidate this name in so far as it might have been used by Pallas prior to the publication in 1775 for a different species of the same name (*Papilio aristolochiae*) by Fabricius. The Acting President added that this application had been advertised, but that the advertisement had elicited no adverse comments. This was only to be expected, for no responsible lepidopterist would wish to see current nomenclature disturbed by the resurrection of the two totally unknown names which formed the subject of the present application.

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER N. D. RILEY (UNITED KINGDOM) supported the proposal. Great confusion would result if the name *aristolochiae* Fabricius, 1775, had to be discarded for the species to which it was universally applied.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

(1) to use their plenary powers :—

- (a) to suppress the trivial name *ascanius* Linnaeus, 1768 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio ascanius*) ;
- (b) in so far as such use might be necessary, to suppress the trivial name *aristolochiae* Pallas (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio aristolochiae*), prior to the publication by Esper in [1780] of an extract, containing this name, from some work by Pallas ;

- (c) to validate the undermentioned trivial names :—

aristolochiae Fabricius, 1775 (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio aristolochiae*)

ascanius Cramer [1775] (as published in the binominal combination *Papilio ascanius*);

- (2) to place on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology" the trivial names specified in (1)(a) and (1)(b) above;
- (3) to place on the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology" the trivial names specified in (1)(c) above;
- (4) to render an *Opinion* recording the decisions specified in (1) to (3) above.

Zimmermann
(A. E. W. von),
1777, "*Specimen*
Zoologiae
geographicae":
declared not
available for
nomenclatorial
purposes;
Zimmermann,
1778-1783,
"*Geographische*
Geschichte",
declared an
available work

41. THE COMMISSION examined Commission File Z.N.(S.)182, containing an application submitted by the late Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood (Chicago) that the Commission should give a ruling that in the work entitled "*Specimen Zoologiae geographicae, Quadrupedum domicilia et migrationes sistens*," published in 1777, Zimmermann (E. A. W. von) had not complied with the requirements of Proviso (b) to Article 25 and therefore that no new name which first appeared in the above work possessed availability under the *Règles* as from the date of being so published. At the same time Dr. Osgood had asked for a ruling in the opposite sense as regards the later work published by the same author in the period 1778-1783 under the title *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen, und der allgemein verbreiteten vierfüssigen Thiere, nebst einer hieher gehörigen zoologischen Weltcharte*. Dr. Osgood had explained that, although these works were similar to one another, the earlier being written in Latin and the later in German, they were quite distinct and separate works, the *Geschichte* not being (as had sometimes been alleged) merely a translation of the *Specimen Zoologiae geographicae*. In spite of the arguments advanced by Allen (1902), specialists had continued to regard the *Specimen Zoologiae geographicae* of 1777 as a work in which Zimmermann had not complied with the requirements of Article 25 and had accordingly rejected new names published in that work. It would be helpful if the Commission were to place on record that this view of the status of new names in the *Specimen Zoologiae* was correct. On the other hand, Zimmermann's *Geschichte* had

been accepted by mammalogists and the new names published in it were in general use. In this case, too, Dr. Osgood asked the Commission to confirm current practice and to give a ruling that the *Geschichte* of Zimmermann complied with the requirements of Article 25 and therefore that new names in that work were available under the *Règles* as from the date of being so published.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) explained that the present application arose indirectly out of a much earlier application relating to the status of the name *Dama virginiana* as published by Zimmermann in 1780 in the *Geschichte*. This question had been submitted to the Commission by Dr. Marcus W. Lyon, Jr. (Washington, D.C.) as long ago as 1915. No decision had ever been taken by the Commission on this application, which had only come to light when, consequent on his (the Acting President's) election as Secretary to the Commission, the surviving records of the Commission had been transferred to his custody. It was with the object of making some progress in this case that in 1944 he had applied to the late Dr. Osgood for assistance and advice. It was in his reply on this subject that Dr. Osgood had submitted the present application, taking the view that it was much more important that the Commission should give general rulings on questions relating to books of doubtful status than that it should consider the question of the availability of individual names published in such works. He (the Acting President) shared Dr. Osgood's view that it was important that the Commission should concentrate its attention on general questions, the settlement of which would (as in the present case) clarify the position as regards the status of all the new names published in a work, the status of which, under the *Règles*, had been a subject of discussion among interested specialists. It was not possible, however, on that account, for the Commission to ignore applications submitted to them in regard to the status of individual names first published in such works. The proper course was first to take a decision on the question of principle involved; second, in the light of that decision, to give a ruling in regard to the status of the individual name concerned. He proposed, therefore, that consideration of Dr. Lyon's application in regard to the status of the name *Dama virginiana* Zimmermann, 1780, should be deferred until the Commission had reached decisions on the status of the work (*Geographische Geschichte*) in which that name had been published by Zimmermann, and of the work entitled *Das Natur-System der vierfüssigen Thiere*, published by Frisch (J. L.) in 1775

Later reference:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusion 43)

(Later reference:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusion 42)

(on which also an application had been submitted by the late Dr. Osgood), in which the name *Dama* had been used by Frisch two years earlier than by Zimmermann (1777).

Turning to the subject matter of the present application, the Acting President said that that great authority, the late Dr. C. D. Sherborn, had examined both the *Specimen Zoologiae* (1777) and the *Geographische Geschichte* (1780) of Zimmermann, and had concluded (Sherborn, 1902, *Index Anim.*, Sectio prima : lvi) that the *Specimen Zoologiae* was not an available work under the *Règles*, but that the *Geographische Geschichte* was so available. When, eight months ago (December, 1947), he had visited the United States, he had discussed Dr. Osgood's application both with Dr. Remington Kellogg (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.) and with Dr. Philip Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum), both of whom were in agreement with the recommendations submitted by the late Dr. Osgood. He (the Acting President) had himself examined copies of both the works by Zimmermann in question and, as a result, fully shared the views of the authorities to whom he had just referred. He accordingly commended Dr. Osgood's proposals to the Commission for their favourable consideration.

IN DISCUSSION, the view was generally expressed that the proposals submitted by the late Dr. Osgood should be approved. There was unanimity among the eminent specialists who had been consulted regarding the status which should be accorded to the two works by Zimmermann covered by the present application. A decision in the sense proposed would be of value as eliminating doubts regarding the status of two works which had in the past been a subject of discussion and would have the further advantage of assuring mammalogists that the current general practice in regard to these books was in strict accord with the *Règles*.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) that the book by Zimmermann (A. E. W. von), published in 1777 under the title *Specimen Zoologiae geographicae, Quadrupedum Domicilia et Migrationes sistens* was not available for nomenclatorial purposes under the *Règles*, Zimmermann not having applied therein the principles of binominal nomenclature, as prescribed by Proviso (b) to Article 25, and therefore that the names attributed to Zimmermann as from the foregoing work possessed no nomenclatorial status therefrom ;

- (2) that in the book entitled *Geographische Geschichte des Menschen, und der allgemein verbreiteten vierfüßigen Thiere, nebst einer hieher gehörigen zoologischen Weltcharte*, published in the period 1778–1783, Zimmermann (A. E. W. von) had complied with the requirements of Article 25, that, in consequence, the foregoing work was available for nomenclatorial purposes, and that any new name, accompanied by an indication, published in it possessed status under the *Règles* as from the date of being so published ;
- (3) to render an *Opinion* recording the decisions specified in (1) and (2) above.

**Frisch (J. L.), 1775,
"Das Natur-System
der vierfüßigen
Thiere" declared
not available for
nomenclatorial
purposes**

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusion 41)

42. THE COMMISSION turned next to examine Commission File Z.N.(S.)254, containing the second part of the application submitted by the late Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood (Chicago), namely the request that the Commission should give a ruling on the question of the availability of the new names published in 1775 in the work by Frisch (J. L.) entitled *Das Natur-System der vierfüßigen Thiere*. Dr. Osgood had explained that there was fairly general agreement that in this work Frisch had not complied with the requirements of Article 25 and therefore that this work should not be accepted. Occasionally, however, an individual name published by Frisch was brought forward by some author, and in consequence a general ruling by the Commission on the availability of this work would be helpful.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that the status of this work had been considered by the late Dr. C. D. Sherborn who had come to the conclusion that in it Frisch had not applied the principles of binominal nomenclature. He had therefore rejected it, when compiling his monumental *Index Animalium* (Sherborn, 1902, *Index Anim. (Sectio Prima)*: xxv). The same conclusion had been reached in an exhaustive study of the subject by Thomas and Miller (1905). When he (the Acting President) had recently visited the United States, he had discussed the question of the availability of this work with Dr. Remington Kellogg (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.) and with Dr. Philip Hershkovitz (Chicago Natural History Museum), both of whom considered that Frisch's work did not satisfy the requirements of the *Règles* and should be rejected. The Acting President added that he had himself examined Frisch's *Natur-System* and was in complete agreement with the authorities referred to above. He accordingly recommended the Commission to give a ruling

that this book was not available under the *Règles*. The more that the Commission gave rulings on the availability of books, the status of which was not absolutely self-evident and was therefore open to question, the more they would serve to promote stability in the nomenclature of the groups dealt with in such books.

IN DISCUSSION, there was general agreement that the Commission should dispose of this case by giving a ruling that Frisch's *Natur-System* was not an available work.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) that the book by Frisch (J. L.) published in 1775 under the title *Das Natur-System der vierfüssigen Thiere* was not available for nomenclatorial purposes under the *Règles*, Frisch not having applied therein the principles of binominal nomenclature, as prescribed by Proviso (b) to Article 25, and therefore that the names attributed to Frisch as from the foregoing work possessed no nomenclatorial status therefrom ;
- (2) to render an *Opinion* recording the decision specified in (1) above.

**"Dama"
Zimmerman, 1780,
and the specific
name "Dama
virginiana"
Zimmerman, 1780
(Class Mammalia,
Order Rodentia) :
consideration of
status of,
postponed for
additional
information
to be obtained**

43. THE COMMISSION reverted to the study of Commission File Z.N.(S.)182, containing an application submitted by Dr. Marcus W. Lyon, Jr. (Washington, D.C.), that the Commission should give a ruling on the question of the availability of the name *Dama virginiana* Zimmermann, 1780 (*Geographische Geschichte*, 2 : 129), as the designation of the Virginian Deer. In submitting this inquiry, Dr. Lyon had furnished a quotation of the passage in Zimmermann's work in which the name *Dama virginiana* had appeared, which showed that Zimmermann had documented this name, both by citing bibliographical references to descriptions of the species published by previous authors (Ray, Lawson, Pennant) and by himself giving a description of that species. Thus, the only question which arose in connection with this name was whether the work in which it was published was an acceptable work under Article 25 of the *Règles*.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, in view of the decisions which the Commission had just taken regarding the status of Frisch (1775), Zimmermann (1777) and Zimmermann (1780), the position under the *Règles* of the specific name *Dama virginiana* had been completely clarified : (1) The decision

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusion 42)

on the *Geographische Geschichte* of Zimmermann (1780) made it clear that the specific name *Dama virginiana* was published in a work which came within the framework of the *Règles* and this, coupled with the fact that Zimmermann had then published a description for the species to which he applied this name, made it clear that the specific name *Dama virginiana* Zimmermann, 1780, possessed rights under the Law of Priority; (2) the decision that the *Natur-System* of Frisch (1775) possessed no status under the *Règles* eliminated the reputed generic name *Dama* Frisch, 1775, from consideration and with it any doubt as to the availability of the generic name *Dama* Zimmermann, 1780. Continuing, the Acting President said that, while there was now no doubt that the generic name *Dama* Zimmermann, 1780, and the trivial name *virginiana* Zimmermann, 1780 (as published in the binominal combination *Dama virginiana*) were both available names under the *Règles*, there remained a question of quite a different order which he suggested should be considered by the Commission before these names were brought back into current literature from the oblivion in which they had lain for so long. The question here, to which his attention had been drawn by Mr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (British Museum (Natural History), London), was that the acceptance of *Dama* Zimmermann, 1780, as the generic name (by monotypy) of the Virginia Deer would involve a confusing transfer of that generic name to the American list from the European list, in which this generic name (attributed to a later author) was in use for the European Fallow Deer. In these circumstances, the Acting President felt that this case was essentially similar to the class of cases covered by the *Recommandation* which (at the joint meeting of the Commission and the Section on Nomenclature held on the forenoon of Friday, 23rd July, 1948) it had been agreed to insert in the *Règles* urging authors, on discovering, *inter alia*, that the type species of some genus of importance in applied biology was some species other than that commonly accepted as such, to report the case at once to the Commission for such action as they might consider proper, and in the meanwhile to refrain from using the generic name in the sense so found to be correct until such time as the decision of the Commission was made known.

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
8th Meeting,
Conclusion 4(3))

IN DISCUSSION general agreement was expressed with the view that before the generic name *Dama* Zimmermann, 1780, was transferred from the European Fallow Deer to the Virginia Deer of America, it was desirable that the Commission should be given an opportunity of considering whether confusion was likely to result therefrom and therefore whether the use of the plenary powers was called for.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) that, having regard to the decisions just taken (a) that Zimmermann, 1780, *Geographische Geschichte* was an available work but (b) that Frisch, 1775, *Das Natur-System* was to be rejected as an unavailable work, the undermentioned names, each having been published with a description or an indication, were available names in the Class Mammalia (Order Ungulata) :—

(a) the generic name *Dama* Zimmermann, 1780 ;

(b) the trivial name *virginiana* Zimmermann, 1780 (as published in the binominal combination *Dama virginiana*) ;

- (2) having regard to the representations received as to the confusion to be expected if the generic name *Dama* was now to be transferred from the Fallow Deer of Europe to the Virginia Deer of America, to examine as quickly as possible, in conjunction with interested specialists, the question whether the degree of confusion likely to result from the foregoing transfer was such as to call for the use by the Commission of their plenary powers to secure the continued employment of the generic name *Dama* in its accustomed sense ;
- (3) to invite the Secretary to the Commission, by publishing the foregoing decision in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and otherwise, to obtain as rapidly as possible the views of interested specialists on the question of the future status to be accorded to the generic name *Dama* Zimmermann, 1780, and the specific name *Dama virginiana* Zimmermann, 1780, with a view to a decision being taken by the Commission thereon with as little further delay as possible ;
- (4) to recommend specialists to refrain from transferring the generic name *Dama* from the Fallow Deer of Europe to the Virginia Deer of America, pending the outcome of the examination of the issues involved as agreed upon in (2) above, and to request the Secretary to convey this recommendation to specialists when making the consultations referred to in (3) above.

Meigen (J. G.), 1800,
 "Nouvelle
 Classification des
 Mouches à deux
 Ailes" (Class
 Insecta, Order
 Diptera) :
 (1) Report by the
 Secretary
 regarding ;
 (2) future
 procedure on,
 determined

44. THE COMMISSION examined Commission File Z.N.(S.)191, containing the correspondence which since the Session held by the Commission at Lisbon in 1935 had passed between the Secretary to the Commission and specialists in the Order Diptera (Class Insecta) in regard to the generic names in that Order published by Meigen in 1800 in the pamphlet entitled *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*. In the same file also were the notes relating to the discovery by the Secretary that the Hendel (1908) transcript of Meigen's diagnoses of the genera established in the *Nouvelle Classification*, on which (owing to the extreme rarity of Meigen's pamphlet) practically every dipterist who had taken part during the last 30 years in discussions on the Meigen (1800) names had had to rely, contained a number of errors, some at least of which were of substance from the point of view of interpreting Meigen's intentions. It was this discovery which had led the Secretary to the Commission to seek the approval of the Council of the Zoological Society of London for the publication in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* of the *facsimile* reproduction of the fine copy of Meigen's pamphlet possessed by the Society, which appeared in 1945, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, 1 : 119-160, together with a covering note by the Secretary to the Commission drawing attention to the discrepancies between Hendel's transcript and the original version, as published by Meigen.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that in its main outlines the problem presented by the Meigen names of 1800 was extremely simple. It was the way in which this problem had been handled by the Commission that was mainly responsible for the present lack of uniformity in the nomenclature of the Order Diptera, though this result had been contributed to also by a certain lack of initiative shown by dipterists themselves, who had not sufficiently realised that in a disputed matter of this kind finality could be achieved only by obtaining from the Commission a definitive decision in regard to each of the names concerned. For over 100 years after its publication, Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* had been ignored by dipterists, very few of whom had ever seen a copy or were even aware of its existence. In 1908, however, this pamphlet had sprung into the limelight when Hendel had published a transcript of the diagnoses published in it by Meigen and had advanced a claim that these names should be accepted in place of other long-established names published by Meigen himself in 1803. The immediate reception of Hendel's paper was on the whole very critical, but it was not long before it became clear that the Meigen

names of 1800 were likely to cause serious disagreement among specialists and consequent confusion in the generic nomenclature of the important Order Diptera. Accordingly, at this stage the late Dr. J. M. Aldrich invited the Commission to give a ruling on the admissibility of these names. The availability of these names could not be impugned on the ground that they had been published without a description, diagnosis or indication, for Meigen had given a concise diagnosis for each of them. Nor could these names be challenged on the ground that Meigen had not cited species by name for the genera which he there established, for there were large numbers of genera in other parts of the Animal Kingdom which had been established in exactly the same way and were universally accepted. The extreme rarity of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* had, however, suggested that the names contained in this pamphlet had not been duly published ("divulgués dans une publication") within the meaning of Article 25 and that possibly therefore those names might be ruled as unavailable on this account. This aspect of the problem had been carefully considered by the Commission who had come to the conclusion that, on the evidence available, this pamphlet must be accepted as having been duly published. The Commission had accordingly adopted an *Opinion* (*Opinion* 28, published in 1910) that the generic names in Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* must be regarded as available under the *Règles*. In most cases of this kind, such a decision would have cleared the way for the immediate introduction of the names in question and, after the inevitable disturbance had subsided, for the restoration of stability in the nomenclature of the group concerned. This did not happen in the present case, for, apart from the fact that some workers refused to accept the ruling given in *Opinion* 28, many of those who desired to regulate their work in accordance with the *Règles* had found difficulty in so doing owing to the lack of guidance at that time as to the method to be followed in selecting the type species of a genus originally established with no included species cited by name. Not long afterwards, however, this subject was considered by the Commission, and it might therefore have been hoped that difficulties under this head would then have disappeared. Unfortunately, the ambiguous and obscure *Opinion* (*Opinion* 46) rendered by the Commission on this subject, instead of simplifying this problem greatly added to its complexity. As was only to be expected, those workers who wished both to observe the *Règles* and also to avoid using the Meigen names of 1800 were not slow to take advantage of the weaknesses of *Opinion* 46 in arguing against the acceptance of the "Meigen (1800)" names on the ground

(Previous references:
Paris Session,
6th Meeting,
Conclusion 39 :
12th Meeting,
Conclusion 30)

(Previous reference:
Lisbon Session,
2nd Meeting,
Conclusion 15)

that it was not possible under that *Opinion* to recognise the originally included species, from which alone the type species could be selected. Discussions on these lines had continued right up to the present time, it being only during the present Session that it had been agreed to simplify and make self-consistent the interpretation of Article 30 given in *Opinion* 46, on that interpretation, as amended, being incorporated into the *Règles*, *Opinion* 46 at the same time being repealed for interpretative purposes. It was largely for the reasons described above that no progress was made during the inter-war years in resolving the difficulties created by the recognition of the availability of the "Meigen (1800)" names. But in part also this lack of progress was due to a projected movement among certain dipterists (mainly in Europe) to seek the suppression of these names by the Commission under their plenary powers. This movement came to a head at the meeting of the International Congress of Entomology held in Paris in 1932. That Congress, however, gave no support to that movement, adopting instead, by a majority, a resolution asking the Commission to give a ruling that the Meigen names of 1800 should now be brought into use. This resolution was considered by the Commission at its Session held at Lisbon in 1935. The Commission had then rightly felt that they could not properly deal with this question in this wholesale way, without any investigation regarding either the validity of the type selections made for the genera concerned, or the weight to be attached to special considerations of other kinds involved in the case of particular names. The Commission had accordingly adopted an *Opinion* (*Opinion* 152) in which they had at the same time reaffirmed their previous decision (*Opinion* 28) that under the *Règles* account must be taken of the Meigen names of 1800 and had invited specialists who were of the opinion that the adoption of any given one of those names would lead to confusion to submit an application, with supporting data, for the use by the Commission of their plenary powers to suppress the name in question in favour of the name generally in use. The Commission had hoped that, by this means, it would be possible within a short period to stabilise the nomenclature of the genera concerned. In this hope, the Commission had, however, been disappointed, as the result largely of the continuing difficulties experienced in interpreting *Opinion* 46, the importance of which in this connection they had underestimated when they considered this question at Lisbon. For this reason and also because of the difficulties created by the war, no effective progress had been made since the Lisbon Session of 1935. *Opinion* 152 had, however, elicited two applications : (1) an applica-

tion from Dr. John Smart (then of the British Museum (Natural History), London), for the use of the plenary powers to preserve certain generic names which were the type genera of families but which (it was agreed) were due to be sunk in synonymy in favour of corresponding "Meigen (1800)" names, unless the plenary powers were used to prevent this from happening; (2) an application from Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.) for the suppression of the name *Titania* Meigen, 1800, in favour of the name *Chlorops* Meigen, 1803. The receipt of these applications was an encouraging sign, and he (the Acting President) proposed that these applications should be published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* as soon as might be practicable, with a view to decisions being taken by the Commission thereon with as little further delay as possible. It was essential that the Commission should not allow this question to drift indefinitely through fear of giving offence in one quarter or another (as unfortunately they had for so long done in the case of the generic name *Colymbus* Linnaeus, 1758, in the Class Aves). On the other hand, it was extremely important that, short of falling into such delays, the Commission should do everything possible both to ascertain the views of interested specialists and to promote unity among them on the questions at issue. With this end in view, he (the Acting President) had taken advantage of his recent visit to the United States to discuss the Meigen problem with interested specialists and since his return he had held similar discussions with specialists in Europe, in the hope of devising some agreed formula which could be applied in determining whether a given "Meigen (1800)" name should be accepted or on the contrary rejected under the plenary powers. He was bound to report that no results of practical value had so far emerged from these discussions.

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
13th Meeting,
Conclusion 8)

Continuing, the Acting President said that he had come to the conclusion that the proper course for the Commission now to adopt would be to take decisions as promptly as possible on applications submitted in accordance with *Opinion* 152. In each case, they should take steps to ascertain the extent to which the "Meigen (1800)" name in question was already in current use (in the sense which would result from the assumption that the first species selected as the type species was, in fact, the type species), and the degree of disturbance, if any, which the general acceptance of that name would involve. Having done so, the Commission should, he recommended, either decide in favour of the adoption of the "Meigen (1800)" name concerned (by formally rejecting a proposal for its sup-

pression) or should use their plenary powers either to vary the type species of the genus so named or to suppress that name in favour of the corresponding Meigen name of 1803. In each case the decision taken should depend upon the action necessary, in the opinion of the Commission, to avoid confusion and promote stability. Every name so accepted, either with or without resort to the plenary powers, should then be placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology," the corresponding rejected name being at the same time placed on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology." Prompt decisions on applications submitted under *Opinion* 152 would settle once and for all the question whether the "Meigen (1800)" name concerned should be the correct name for the genus in question, and the decision reached, whatever its nature, would stabilise the name to be applied thereafter to that genus. The Commission, he recommended, should begin by dealing as promptly as possible with the applications already received from Dr. Smart and Dr. Sabrosky. In addition, they should do everything in their power to promote the submission of further proposals. With this end in view, he proposed, as Chairman of the Committee on Generic Nomenclature of the Royal Entomological Society of London, to recommend the Diptera Sub-Committee of that Committee (the work of which had been brought to a virtual standstill through doubts regarding the status to be accorded to the relevant "Meigen (1800)" names) to ask the Society to seek rulings from the Commission on each of the Meigen names which affected the British List. He was hopeful that, once some degree of progress had been made on these lines, specialists interested in securing stability in the generic nomenclature of other groups in the Order Diptera would be attracted to submit further similar applications, until eventually the names of all the genera concerned had been stabilised through being placed on the "Official List."

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER N. D. RILEY (UNITED KINGDOM) said that, from his contacts with specialists, he was satisfied that there was today a much greater desire than ever before among dipterists, especially among the younger workers, to see an end put to the fruitless controversy which for over 30 years had done so much harm to the nomenclature of this Order. There was also a much greater willingness to sink individual preferences in the interests of the general good. He considered, therefore, that the Secretary should be encouraged to continue his efforts to promote a solution of this difficult

problem. He was in agreement with the specific proposals in regard to procedure submitted by the Secretary.

IN FURTHER DISCUSSION, the view was expressed that the way in which this case had in the past been handled had been unfortunate, and, in particular, that the defects in *Opinion* 46 (which it had now, at last, been agreed to remedy) had contributed materially to prolong the difficulties created by the "Meigen (1800)" names. In its turn, the delay which had occurred had materially affected the nature of the issues involved, for names which could with advantage have been suppressed under the plenary powers, if those powers had been invoked as soon as they had been granted to the Commission, had since been widely, though by no means unanimously, used both in systematic and technical literature and in routine identifications by entomological institutions, with the result that any application for the use of the plenary powers to suppress those names would today present features which would have been absent if a corresponding application had been made 30 years earlier. It was generally agreed that, as suggested by the Secretary in his Report, the Commission should direct their efforts to securing decisions on the names to be applied to individual genera affected by the Meigen controversy, that method offering much greater prospect of success than any more general approach to the problem. As the Commission gradually succeeded in this task, they would, it might be hoped, succeed at the same time in restoring the uniformity in nomenclatorial practice which a generation earlier had been so severely impaired by the discovery of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification*.

THE COMMISSION :—

- (1) took note of the Report submitted by the Secretary to the Commission on the discussions which had taken place since their Session held at Lisbon in 1935, for the purpose of devising means for stabilising that part of the generic nomenclature of the Order Diptera (Class Insecta) which had been thrown into confusion as the result of the controversy which had arisen consequent upon the publication in 1908 of the paper in which Hendel had claimed to have recognised the genera for which diagnoses had been published by Meigen in 1800 in the pamphlet entitled *Nouvelle Classification des Mouches à deux Ailes*;
- (2) agreed :—
 - (a) to take all practicable steps to promote the submission to the Commission of applications under the provisions of *Opinion* 152

regarding individual Meigen (1800) names which specialists desired either should be placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" or should be suppressed by the Commission under their plenary powers ;

- (b) to reach decisions as rapidly as possible on all applications submitted in accordance with (a) above, on the basis of all available information relating to the degree of confusion to which the stabilisation or, as the case might be, the suppression of the Meigen (1800) names concerned would be likely to give rise, and, in particular, of data regarding the relative use (i) in systematic literature, (ii) in the literature of applied biology, and (iii) in routine identifications carried out by entomological institutions, of the Meigen (1800) names in question and the corresponding Meigen (1803) or other names, in successive recent periods, the plenary powers being used or withheld according to which course appeared likely to cause the least confusion and disturbance in current nomenclature ;
- (c) where, in response to an application submitted in accordance with (a) above, the plenary powers were used to suppress a Meigen (1800) name, to place that name forthwith on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology," and at the same time to place on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" whichever name (whether a Meigen (1803) or another) became thereby the oldest available name for, and therefore the valid name of, the genus concerned ;
- (d) where, in response to an application submitted in accordance with (a) above, the Commission refused to use its plenary powers to suppress a Meigen (1800) name, to place the name concerned on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology," at the same time placing on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology" the name, the application for the validation of which under the plenary powers had been refused.

Individual problems
of zoological
nomenclature on
which decisions
had been taken
during the present
(14th) Meeting of
the Commission :
Report on, to be
submitted to the
Section on
Nomenclature

45. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, now that the Commission had examined Commission File Z.N.(S.)191 (relating to the discussions in regard to the problem of the generic names in the Order Diptera (Class Insecta), published by Meigen in 1800, which had taken place since this matter had been considered by the Commission at Lisbon in 1935), they had completed the examination of all the Commission Files which he had brought with him to Paris for their consideration, with the exception of Commission File Z.N.(S.)143 (relating to certain serious errors in *Opinion* 104 in regard to the nomenclature of the human malaria parasites), which he proposed to bring before the Commission a little later during the present meeting. The present, therefore, seemed an appropriate moment at which to report to the Section on Nomenclature the decisions taken by the Commission during the present meeting in regard both to the individual nomenclatorial problems, the applications relating to which had been published in Parts 10 and 11 of Volume 1 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, and also to the similar cases dealt with in the Commission files which the Commission had just examined. As the present meeting of the Commission was being held jointly with a meeting of the Section and the decisions taken by the Commission on all the individual cases in question had been taken unanimously by the Commission in full agreement with the other members of the Section present, the Report now to be submitted would be purely formal. Nevertheless, such a Report should be submitted, in order that it might be on record that the cases in question had been submitted by the Commission to the Section for their approval.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to report to the Section on Nomenclature the decisions reached on the undermentioned individual problems of zoological nomenclature and to seek the approval of the Section therefor :—
 - (a) the problems dealt with in the applications published in Parts 10 and 11 of Volume 1 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Conclusions 2-12 and 14-21) ;
 - (b) the problems dealt with in the Commission Files examined by the Commission (Conclusions 23-44) ;
- (2) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, forthwith to submit to the Section on Nomenclature the Report referred to in (1) above.

(The Acting President thereupon submitted the foregoing Report to the Section on Nomenclature.)

Reissues of
"Opinions" 1-16 :
examination (1) of
comments on
interpretations
of the "Règles"
given in, and (2) of
certain proposals
for further action
submitted either in
"Editorial Notes"
attached to, or in
footnotes added to

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
6th Meeting,
Conclusion 9)

46. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) proposed that the Commission should now turn their attention to the commentaries on certain of the earlier *Opinions* contained in "Editorial Notes" written by himself as Secretary to the Commission at the time when those *Opinions* (which had long been out of print and in consequence were virtually unobtainable) had been republished in Volume 1 of the work entitled "Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature." As the Commission would recall, he (the Acting President) had already referred to these "Editorial Notes" when they had had under consideration the proposals for the codification of the interpretations of the *Règles* given in *Opinions* which had been submitted in Commission Paper I.C.(48)10. For the reasons explained, these "Editorial Notes" had been a step in the right direction, but, as he had then observed, they inevitably suffered from the disadvantage that, however obvious the points made in them in any given case, the points so made were points made by a single individual and lacked therefore the value which they would command if they had been issued as the considered views of the Commission as a body. As he had pointed out, the codification of the interpretation of the *Règles* as recommended in Paper I.C.(48)10 would render such "Editorial Notes" unnecessary, for, after codification, the *Opinions* themselves would cease to have any but a historical value and it would be not only unnecessary but positively wrong in future to look to these *Opinions* for guidance as to the interpretation of the *Règles*. The comments in the "Editorial Notes" attached to the reissues of the *Opinions* in question were of two kinds: first, there were notes concerned with the interpretation of the *Règles* given in the *Opinions* concerned; second, there were notes containing proposals for further action by the Commission in regard to individual nomenclatorial questions either dealt with directly in the *Opinions* in questions or arising in connection with the discussion of those *Opinions*. The decisions taken by the Commission during the present Session for the codification of the interpretations of the *Règles* given in these *Opinions* covered all the points relating to matters of interpretation raised in these "Editorial Notes" with the exception of that raised in Note 5 to the reissue of *Opinion* 4, which was concerned with the scope of the ruling given in that *Opinion* in regard to the status of names which, prior to being published, had existed only as manuscript names. One of the questions

relating to individual nomenclatorial questions raised in these "Editorial Notes" (the question of the type species of *Echeneis* Linnaeus, 1758) had also been settled by the Commission during the present Session. The Acting President proposed that the Commission should now examine the question of interpretation raised in Note 5 to *Opinion* 4 and that, having done so, they should consider those of the "Editorial Notes" relating to individual nomenclatorial questions which had not already been considered during the present Session. He suggested that included among these questions should be the problem of the status of names published in 1758 in the *Geslachten der Vogelen* of Nozeman and Vosmaer, reports on which by President Karl Jordan had been reproduced in a footnote to the reissue of *Opinion* 5.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

to examine, in turn, the undermentioned questions raised either in "Editorial Notes" attached to, or in footnotes inserted in, the reissues of *Opinions* 1–16 (1944–1947, *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*, 1 : 73–304), with a view to reaching decisions on the questions so raised :—

- (a) Note 5 to the reissue of *Opinion* 4 on the subject of the scope of the decision in that *Opinion* in regard to the status of names which, prior to being published, existed only as manuscript names ;
- (b) Footnote 10 to the reissue of *Opinion* 5, containing Reports prepared by President Karl Jordan on the question of the availability of names as published in 1758 in the *Geslachten der Vogelen* of Nozeman and Vosmaer ;
- (c) Notes 3 and 5–8 to the reissue of *Opinion* 13, containing recommendations for the adoption of :—
 - (i) an *Opinion* on the availability of names in the edition of Mark Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina* edited by George Edwards and published in 1771 ;
 - (ii) an *Opinion* on the availability of names published in 1778 in Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum* ;
 - (iii) an *Opinion* relating to the trivial name of the Sand Crab, correcting the errors in *Opinion* 13 and cancelling that *Opinion* ;

- (d) Notes 3-5 to the reissue of *Opinion* 16 regarding certain generic names discussed in that *Opinion* but on which the Commission then gave no ruling as to the species severally to be accepted as the type species of the genera concerned ;
- (e) Note 7 attached to the reissue of *Opinion* 16 on the need for the use of the Commission's plenary powers to validate the entry in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" of *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Cestoidea), made under the authority of *Opinion* 84, notwithstanding the fact that, as pointed out in *Opinion* 16, the type species of that genus under the *Règles* was *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, by absolute tautonymy.

Article 25 :
question whether,
when an author,
on publishing a
manuscript name
or republishing
with an indication
a name previously
published as a
"nomen nudum",
omits expressly to
state that he is so
doing, that omission
is material to the
status of the name
so published or
republished,
clarification of
position regarding

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
6th Meeting,
Conclusion 18)

47. THE COMMISSION examined Note 5 attached to the reissue in 1944 of *Opinion* 4 (relating to the status of names published as manuscript names), in which the Secretary to the Commission had drawn attention to the fact that, although the title of that *Opinion* ("The status of names published as manuscript names") suggested that the decision there given applied only to those cases in which an author, when publishing a name, expressly stated that that name was a manuscript name, it was clear from the form of words employed in the "summary" of that *Opinion* ("Manuscript names acquire standing in nomenclature when printed in connection with the provisions of Article 25 . . .") that in fact the ruling in that *Opinion* applied to all manuscript names when published with an indication, definition or description by a binominal author, irrespective of whether or not that author expressly stated that the name which he is publishing is a manuscript name.

In discussion it was generally agreed that it was desirable that in the provision which it had been agreed (at the meeting noted in the margin) should be inserted in the *Règles* to give effect (in a suitably corrected form) to the interpretation of Article 25 given in *Opinion* 4 words should be inserted to make it clear that it was immaterial for the purposes of that provision whether an author who published a name which had previously existed only as a manuscript name expressly stated or not that he was so doing. It was desirable also that it should be made clear that the same principle applied in cases where an author published with an indication, definition or description a name previously published as a *nomen nudum*. It was pointed out that in the older literature it frequently happened

that a manuscript name, when published, was attributed by the author by whom it was published to the author by whom it had been originally proposed in manuscript, either because he was not aware that in fact that name had never been published by its original author or out of a mistaken idea that, by so doing, it might be possible to link that author's name with the name in question, now that it had at last been published. Similarly, some authors, when republishing with an indication, definition or description a name which had previously been published as a *nomen nudum*, attributed the name in question to the author by whom it had previously been published as a *nomen nudum*. It would be well that the decision now to be taken should apply to such cases also.

THE COMMISSION agreed to recommend :—

that words should be inserted in the provision which, on the recommendation of the Commission (at the 6th Meeting (Conclusion 18) of their Paris Session), it had now been agreed to insert in Article 25 of the *Règles* to give effect to the decision embodied in *Opinion* 4, making it clear that it was immaterial for the purpose of that provision whether an author, when publishing a manuscript name or republishing with an indication (including the citation of the name in question in the synonymy of a species or subspecies having a validly published name), definition or description a name previously published only as a *nomen nudum*, expressly states that he is so doing or whether an author publishing or, as the case may be, republishing, such a name attributes that name to some previous author in the erroneous belief that that name had been validly published by that author or as a tribute to the author by whom the name in question had been originally proposed either in manuscript or published as a *nomen nudum*.

Article 25 :
publication of
names which had
previously existed
as manuscript
names and the
republishing of
names previously
published only as
"nomina nuda,"
addition of a
"Recommendation"
condemning

48. In the course of the discussion recorded in Conclusion 47 above, the view was expressed that the publication of names which had previously existed only as manuscript names and of names which had previously been published only as *nomina nuda* was calculated to cause confusion and should therefore be avoided, save in exceptional circumstances where there existed some special reason which made the publication of such a name desirable.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to recommend that a *Recommendation* should be inserted in Article 25 of the *Règles* strongly condemning (a) the publication of names which

had previously existed only as manuscript names and (b) the republication of names which had previously been given an irregular currency through having been published as *nomina nuda*, and urging any author who might consider that for some special reason it was important that such a name should be published or, as the case may be republished, expressly to draw attention to the action which he was taking ;

- (2) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, forthwith to report to the Section on Nomenclature the recommendation specified in (1) above, together with the recommendation for the clarification of the provisions in the *Règles* in relation to the status of names which, prior to being published, had existed only as manuscript names, and of names which, prior to being published with an indication, definition or description, had previously been published as *nomina nuda*, recorded in Conclusion 47 above.

(The Acting President thereupon submitted the foregoing recommendations to the Section on Nomenclature.)

Article 21 :
authorship of
names and the
method to be
adopted in citing
authors' names :
supplementary
provisions adopted
regarding

49. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that at their meeting held on the evening of Friday, 23rd July, 1948, the Commission had made a survey of the position as regards the 17 applications submitted by Professor Pierre Bonnet (University of Toulouse, France) and had agreed, as regards those of the proposals in question on which decisions had not at that time been taken, that certain of those proposals should be considered at a later meeting during the present Session, with a view to decisions being taken thereon, while others should be remitted for further study after the close of the present Session. The Commission had now taken decisions on all the applications in question which it had then been agreed should be dealt with during the present Session, with the exception of Professor Bonnet's Proposition 13, which he accordingly now invited the Commission to consider. In this proposition Professor Bonnet had recommended that words should be inserted in the *Règles* prescribing the criteria to be adopted in determining the authorship of a new name published in a joint paper by two or more authors, in those cases where it was clearly stated in the paper that the description of the taxonomic unit to which a given new name was applied was the exclusive work of one only of the authors concerned,

Professor Bonnet had proposed that a provision should be inserted in the *Règles* prescribing that in a case such as that indicated above, where a paper was the joint product of two authors (authors "A" and "B") and the paper contained clear evidence that the description of all or of certain specified taxonomic units there named for the first time was the exclusive work of one only of the authors concerned (say author "B") the name or names in question were to be attributed to author "B" (and not to authors "A" and "B" jointly) and were to be cited as having been named by author "B" "*in* 'A' and 'B'," this attribution being followed in the ordinary way by the title of the joint book in which the name in question appeared or, as the case might be, the title of the serial in which the joint paper containing that name was published. Similarly, where the author of a book or paper (say author "A") expressly states that the description of a taxonomic unit named therein for the first time was written by some other author (say author "C"), the name in question should be attributed to author "C", not to author "A", and should be cited as having been published by "'C' *in* 'A'."

In discussion, it was agreed that it would be helpful if there were added to the *Règles* a provision such as that suggested by Professor Bonnet, for it would serve the useful purpose of giving formal recognition to the best current practice in this matter.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to recommend that the following provisions should be added to Article 21 prescribing the method to be followed (i) in determining the authorship to be attributed to a name published in a book or paper written jointly by two or more authors and to a name published by one author in a book or paper written by another author, and (ii) in citing names so published :—

- (a) Where in a book or paper written jointly by two or more authors, it is clearly stated that one of those authors is exclusively responsible for the description of one or more specified taxonomic units there named, the name or names so published are to be attributed solely to the author stated to be responsible for the descriptions thereof and not jointly to both or all of the joint authors of the book or paper. The name of a taxonomic unit so described and named by an author "B" in a paper written jointly

by himself and one or more other authors (say, a paper written jointly by authors "A" and "B") is to be cited as having been published by "'B' in 'A' and 'B'."

- (b) Where in a book or paper written by one author (say author "A") it is clearly stated that the description of one or more specified taxonomic units there named has been prepared exclusively by some other author (say, author "C"), the name or names in question are to be attributed to author "C," not to author "A." The name of a taxonomic unit so described and named is to be cited by later authors as having been published by "'C' in 'A'."

- (2) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, to report forthwith to the Section on Nomenclature the recommendation recorded in (1) above.

(The Acting President thereupon submitted the foregoing recommendations to the Section on Nomenclature.)

Nozeman & Vosmaer, 1758, "*Geslachten der Vogelen*" (a translation into Dutch of a work by Moehring entitled "*Avium Genera*" published in 1752): declared not available for nomenclatorial purposes

50. THE COMMISSION examined Footnote 10 to Note 4 of the "Editorial Notes" attached to the reissue in 1944 of *Opinion* 5 relating to the status of names originally published prior to 1758 (the starting-point of zoological nomenclature), when republished by a binominal author subsequent to 1757 (*Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* 1: 121-122), containing two Reports by President Karl Jordan (United Kingdom) on the question of the availability of generic names published in 1758 by Nozeman and Vosmaer in a translation, entitled *Geslachten der Vogelen* of a work by P. H. G. Moehring entitled *Avium Genera* which had been published in 1752 (i.e. prior to the starting point of zoological nomenclature, as defined by Article 26) (file Z.N.(S.)367, formerly file Z.N.(G.)24). President Jordan had shown in his Reports, which were illustrated by quotations from the *Geslachten* of Nozeman and Vosmaer and contained also a comparison of that work with the *Avium Genera* of Moehring, that in their *Geslachten* Nozemann and Vosmaer had not re-inforced, by adoption or acceptance, the generic names published by Moehring in 1752. These names, as published by Nozeman and Vosmaer thus failed to satisfy the requirements laid down in the Commission's *Opinion* 5, and hence possessed no status under the *Règles*, as from the date of being so published.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) explained that the question of the availability of generic names as published by Nozeman and Vosmaer in 1758 had arisen when, as Secretary to the Commission, he (the Acting President) had been engaged in the preparation of the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" for publication in book form. For when he had examined from this point of view the entries on the "Official List" in regard to the generic names *Coturnix* Bonnaterre, 1790, and *Grus* Pallas, 1766 (placed on the "Official List" in *Opinions* 67 and 103 respectively), he had found that, if Nozeman and Vosmaer's *Geslachten der Vogelen* was an available work, each of the above generic names was an invalid homonym of a generic name published by Nozeman and Vosmaer. On being consulted, President Jordan had kindly agreed to make a critical examination of Nozeman and Vosmaer's *Geslachten*, with special reference to the question whether generic names published therein satisfied the tests laid down in *Opinion* 5 for the acceptance of pre-1758 names, when re-published by a binominal author after 1757. It was evident from the Reports furnished by President Jordan that Nozeman and Vosmaer's *Geslachten der Vogelen* did not fulfil the requirements laid down in *Opinion* 5 and therefore that new names published in that work possessed no status under the *Règles* as from the date of being so published.

Continuing, the Acting President said that, during the war, he had had correspondence with Vice-President James L. Peters (U.S.A.), who, as an ornithologist, was anxious to be assured that the so-called generic names of Nozeman and Vosmaer were not available under the *Règles*; Dr. Peters explained that he had been informed by the late Commissioner L. Stejneger (U.S.A.) that the status of these names had already on a previous occasion formed the subject of consideration by the Commission. It might well be, the Acting President considered, that the late Commissioner Stejneger's recollection in this matter was correct, for he had been famed for his accurate and retentive memory. If so, this must have been one of the cases which in the past the Commission had at some time taken up, but on which they had never reached a decision. The generic names which appeared in Nozeman and Vosmaer's *Geslachten* were not currently accepted by ornithologists, but they none-the-less constituted a potential cause of confusion and instability in ornithological nomenclature so long as there was no definite ruling by the Commission that they were to be rejected as possessing no status in zoological nomenclature as from the date of their having been so published. He (the Acting President) accordingly recom-

mended that the Commission should now dispose of this problem by giving such a ruling.

IN DISCUSSION there was general agreement that President Jordan had clearly established that the *Geslachten der Vogelen* of Nozeman and Vosmaer (1758) did not satisfy the requirements of *Opinion* 5 and therefore that names, as published in that work, possessed no status under the *Règles*. The action proposed met therefore with general approval.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) that the work published in 1758 under the title *Geslachten der Vogelen*, consisting of a translation into Dutch by Nozeman and Vosmaer of the work entitled *Avium Genera* by Moehring (P.N.G.) originally published in 1752 (i.e. before the starting-point of zoological nomenclature, as prescribed by Article 26) was not available under the *Règles*, Nozeman and Vosmaer not having reinforced the names contained therein by adoption or acceptance in the manner prescribed in *Opinion* 5, and therefore that those names possessed no status in zoological nomenclature as from the date of being so published ;
- (2) to render an *Opinion* recording the decision specified in (1) above.

Edwards' edition (1771) of Catesby (M), "Natural History of Carolina" (status of names in) : clarification of decision in "Opinion" 89 relating to

51. THE COMMISSION examined Notes 3 and 8 of the "Editorial Notes" attached to the reissue in 1947 of *Opinion* 13 containing a recommendation that, when (as there proposed) *Opinion* 13 was replaced by an amending *Opinion*, a separate *Opinion* should be rendered in regard to the status of names appearing in the edition of Mark Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*, edited by George Edwards and published in 1771 (Hemming, 1947, in *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* 1: 213-215, 227-232). In this note the Secretary to the Commission had pointed out that implicit in the decision given in *Opinion* 13 (regarding the trivial name of the Sand Crab) was a decision on a matter of general interest which should logically have been stated in express terms and embodied in a separate *Opinion*. The decision in question was that Catesby's names were not reinforced by adoption or acceptance when his *Natural History of Carolina* was edited and republished by George Edwards, and, in consequence, that these names, so republished, did not thereby acquire any status under the

Règles. Fifteen years after the publication in 1910 of *Opinion* 13 the late Commissioner David Starr Jordan (U.S.A.) had proposed that the plenary powers should be used to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes a number of early books, one of which was the Edwards edition (1771) of Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*. The proposals so submitted were approved by the Commission on general grounds and without any detailed examination of the nomenclatorial status of the individual books in question. In their *Opinion* on this subject (*Opinion* 89), the Commission added after the words "Under suspension of the rules" the qualifying words "in any case where such suspension may be considered necessary according to the interpretation now or hereafter adopted by the Commission," thus showing that, as regards some at least of the books suppressed for nomenclatorial purposes under the plenary powers in that *Opinion*, they entertained some doubt as to the need for the action so taken. As noted above, that action was entirely unnecessary in the case of the Edwards edition of Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*, for already in 1910 (in *Opinion* 13) the Commission had taken the stand that the names used by Catesby in the original edition of the foregoing work published in the period 1731-1743 did not acquire status under the *Règles* in virtue of having been republished after the starting-point of zoological nomenclature in the edition prepared by Edwards and published in 1771. Thus, not even the conditional use in *Opinion* 89 of the plenary powers in regard to the Edwards edition of Catesby's work was called for. As was well known, the use of the plenary powers at that time was confined to cases where there was absolute unanimity in the Commission in favour of such action. It appeared from the particulars of the voting on this case recorded at the close of *Opinion* 89 (published in 1925, *Smithson. misc. Coll.* **73** (No. 3): 32-33) that, in voting in favour of the proposed *Opinion*, the late Commissioner L. Stejneger (U.S.A.) had done so subject to the express proviso that the proposed use of the plenary power was not to apply to the concordance prepared by Edwards, in which the equivalent Linnean names were given, which was appended to Volume 2 of the Edwards edition under the title "A Catalogue of the Animals and Plants represented in Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*: With the Linnean Names." In a note added by the then Secretary to the Commission (: 33) in regard to Commissioner Stejneger's reservation, that Officer had written: "Commissioner Stejneger's reservation is interpreted by the Secretary as limiting the unanimous vote of the Commission in the case of Catesby 1771 so that the suspension does not

include the concordance." This interpretation of the effect of Commissioner Stejneger's reservation was undoubtedly correct, but unfortunately it had not been recorded in the "summary" of *Opinion* 89, recording the decision taken on Commissioner D. S. Jordan's application, with the result that the limitation imposed on the action then taken in regard to the Edwards edition of Catesby's book had been frequently overlooked. At the close of the "Editorial Notes" to *Opinion* 13 now under consideration by the Commission, the present Secretary had suggested that, as part of the decision to cancel *Opinion* 13 (as there recommended) and to replace it by an *Opinion* setting out the correct position in regard to the name of the Sand Crab, the Commission should render an *Opinion* also setting out the decision in regard to the Edwards edition of Catesby's book implicitly laid down in *Opinion* 13. The juridical position as regards the names published in that book would thus be unaffected by the cancellation of *Opinion* 13.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, since the time when, as Secretary to the Commission, he had prepared for the consideration of the Commission the "Editorial Notes" now under examination, he had come to the conclusion that, in view of the decision taken by the Commission in *Opinion* 89 to use their plenary powers to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes names used by Catesby in his pre-1758 *Natural History of Carolina*, as republished by Edwards in 1771, the position, as it had existed before that decision, had become a matter of academic interest only, and therefore that there was no need now for the Commission to render an *Opinion* restating the decision on this subject given implicitly in *Opinion* 13. It was desirable, however, in his view, that the Commission should render an *Opinion* clarifying the decision in regard to the Edwards (1771) edition of Catesby's book given in *Opinion* 89, for it was misleading in the highest degree that there should be no express mention in that decision of the material limitation imposed thereon by the reservation attached to Commissioner Stejneger's vote. It was essential that by one means or another such a clarification should be made before the decision in that *Opinion* was recorded in the Schedule which (as agreed upon at the meeting noted in the margin) was now to be added to the *Règles* recording decisions taken by the Commission under their plenary powers.

(Previous reference:
Paris Session, 4th
Meeting, Conclusions 3
(3) (a) (ii))

IN DISCUSSION, it was generally agreed that it was necessary that the decision in *Opinion* 89 should be clarified in the manner proposed.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

to render an *Opinion*, supplementary to *Opinion* 89, making it clear :—

- (a) that the decision taken in *Opinion* 89 to use the plenary powers, in so far as that might be necessary, to suppress for nomenclatorial purposes the names which appeared in the edition of Mark Catesby's pre-1758 work *The Natural History of Carolina*, edited by George Edwards and published in 1771, did not apply to the names employed in accordance with the Linnean system in the concordance of the Linnean nomenclature of the species concerned with the nomenclature used therefor by Catesby in the original edition of the foregoing work, given by Edwards in Volume 2 of the edition issued in 1771 under the title "A Catalogue of the Animals and Plants represented in Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*: With the Linnean Names";
- (b) that, in view of (a) above, the names employed by Edwards in accordance with the Linnean system in the concordance referred to above, but not the names used by Catesby in the original pre-1758 edition of *The Natural History of Carolina* given in a second column in the same concordance, were available under the *Règles* as from 1771, the year in which the volume containing Edwards' concordance was published.

Meuschen (F.C.),
1778, "*Museum
Gronovianum*":
declared not
available for
nomenclatorial
purposes

52. THE COMMISSION examined :—

- (a) Note 7 of the "Editorial Notes" by the Secretary to the Commission attached to the reissue in 1947 of *Opinion* 13 relating to the trivial name of the Sand Crab (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), on the subject of the status to be accorded to names as published in 1778 in the *Museum Gronovianum* of Meuschen (F.C.) (Hemming, 1947, in *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* 1: 219-227, 2 pls.);
- (b) the concluding portion of Note 8 attached to the foregoing reissue of *Opinion* 13, containing a recommendation submitted by the Secretary to the Commission that the Commission should give a ruling that Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum*

was not available for nomenclatorial purposes (Hemming, 1947, in *ibid.* 1: 231).

In the first of the foregoing notes, Secretary Hemming had recalled that one of the assumptions adopted by the late Miss Mary J. Rathbun (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.) in her application for a ruling by the Commission on the question of the oldest available trivial name for the Sand Crab (dealt with in *Opinion* 13) had been that the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1793 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*) was not available for the Sand Crab, owing to its being a primary homonym of another trivial name *quadratus*, also originally published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*. Two points had to be noted at this stage: (i) the name *Cancer quadratus* had been first given to the Sand Crab, not in 1793 (*Ent. Syst.*) (as stated in Miss Rathbun's application to the Commission) but in 1787 (in the first volume of the *Mantissa Insectorum*); (ii) Miss Rathbun had not indicated the place of publication of the earlier binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*, which, in her view, rendered invalid that name as applied by Fabricius to the Sand Crab. In examining the issues involved in *Opinion* 13, the Secretary to the Commission had had therefore to ascertain whether, and if so where, the name *Cancer quadratus* had been published, either for the same or some other species, prior to the publication of the name *Cancer quadratus* Fabricius, 1787. Investigation had shown that the only place where such a name had been published was in Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum*, issued in 1778. An examination of a copy of that very rare book had shown that it was a sale catalogue of the collection formed by Gronovius. Further, that examination had shown that the *Museum Gronovianum* had been printed for use by special persons only (*i.e.* by prospective purchasers of items in Gronovius' collection), that it had been printed for a special occasion only (*i.e.* for use at the sale of the foregoing collection) and that it had not been prepared by Meuschen as a document to be used in the nature of a permanent scientific record. Thus, the *Museum Gronovianum* of Meuschen failed to satisfy any of the tests laid down in *Opinion* 51 as constituting the criteria to be adopted in deciding whether a given work had been duly published as required by Article 25. It followed, therefore, that Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum* was not available under the *Règles* for nomenclatorial purposes, and that no name which first appeared in it acquired any status under the *Règles* as the result of having so appeared. Secretary Hemming had recommended that, in order to obviate any further misunderstandings regarding the status of names in

Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum*, the Commission should give a ruling in the sense indicated above.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that, in view of the decision taken during the present Session that the expression "nomenclature binaire" as used up till then in the *Règles* had a meaning identical with the expression "nomenclature binominale" (by which it was now to be replaced), it was evident from this point of view also that the *Museum Gronovianum* of Meuschen failed to satisfy the requirements of the *Règles* and must therefore be rejected for nomenclatorial purposes.

IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED in discussion that the reproduction in *facsimile* of pages of the *Museum Gronovianum* contained in Secretary Hemming's paper on this subject made it absolutely clear that in that work Meuschen had not applied the principles of binominal nomenclature (as required by Proviso (b) to Article 25) and therefore that the above work was not available under the *Règles*. It was evident also that it had never been published in the sense of Article 25 and that for this reason also the *Museum Gronovianum* was not an available work, and that names, as appearing in it, possessed no status in zoological nomenclature.

THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- (1) that the work by Meuschen (F. C.) issued in 1788 under the title *Museum Gronovianum*, was not available for nomenclatorial purposes under the *Règles* (a) because (by having been printed for special persons only and for a special occasion only, and not having been issued as a document to be used in the nature of a permanent scientific record) it could not be regarded as having been duly published within the meaning of Article 25, and (b) because in this work Meuschen had not applied the principles of binominal nomenclature, as prescribed in Proviso (b) to the aforesaid Article, and therefore no name acquired any rights under the *Règles* by reason of having appeared in the above work;
- (2) to render an *Opinion* recording the decision specified in (1) above.

Sand Crab (Class
Crustacea, Order
Decapoda) : (1) the
trivial name
"quadratus"
Fabricius, 1787 (as
published in the

53. THE COMMISSION examined Notes 5 to 8 attached to the reissue in 1947 of *Opinion* 13 (relating to the trivial name of the Sand Crab), in which the Secretary to the Commission drew attention to certain defects in the foregoing *Opinion* and recommended that it should be

binominal combination "Cancer quadratus") the oldest available trivial name for ; (2) "Opinion" 13 to be cancelled as incorrect ; (3) a revised "Opinion" to be rendered when views of specialists have been obtained on action desirable

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusion 52)

replaced by a new *Opinion* based upon the additional information now available (Hemming, 1947, in *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* 1: 216-232, 2 pls.). In these notes Secretary Hemming had drawn attention to the following considerations: (i) the statement that the trivial name *arenarius* as published by Edwards in 1771 in the binominal combination *Cancer arenarius*, was (for the reasons there given) not available for the Sand Crab, was incomplete and misleading, for even if the reasons given in *Opinion* 13 had not been applicable, the name *Cancer arenarius* Edwards, 1771, would nevertheless have been invalid, that name being a junior primary homonym of the name *Cancer arenarius* Toreen, 1765, a name which had been given to an entirely different species; (ii) the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*), the next trivial name to be given to the Sand Crab, had been first published in 1787 (in volume 1 of the *Mantissa Insectorum*), not (as stated in *Opinion* 13) in 1793 (i.e. in the *Entomologia systematica*); (iii) the statement in *Opinion* 13 that the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*) was invalid on the ground that it was a junior primary homonym of another trivial name *quadratus* (also published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*) was incorrect, for the only previous occasion on which this trivial name had appeared in print in the foregoing binominal combination was in 1778 in Meuschen's *Museum Gronovianum*, a work which did not satisfy the requirements of Article 25, appearance in which therefore conferred no status on any name not previously published. It appeared from the foregoing considerations that, contrary to the statement contained in *Opinion* 13, the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus* and attributed not to the *Ent. syst.* (1793) but to the *Mant. Ins.* (1787)) was an available name and, as the oldest available name for the Sand Crab, should be used for that species. It remained true that, on the premises adopted by the Commission in *Opinion* 13, the oldest available trivial name for the Sand Crab was *albicans*, Bosc, [1801-1802] (as published in the binominal combination *Ocypoda albicans*), but, in view of the fact that (as was now apparent) the premises on which that conclusion was based were faulty, the statement in this *Opinion* that *albicans* Bosc was the oldest available trivial name for the Sand Crab was totally misleading as a guide to practical action. Secretary Hemming had accordingly recommended that *Opinion* 13 should be replaced as soon as possible by a

revised *Opinion*, stating that, for the reasons explained above, the oldest available trivial name for the Sand Crab was *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*).

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that he had received two communications in regard to this application: the first, from Dr. I. Gordon (British Museum (Natural History), London), the second, from Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr. (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.). Dr. Gordon had stated that she was in agreement both with the line of argument adopted in the application as set out in Notes 5 to 8 of the "Editorial Notes" attached to the re-issue of *Opinion* 13, and with the action there recommended to the Commission for approval. Dr. Fenner Chace, while reporting that some zoologists in America were already giving effect in their work to the recommendations now before the Commission, had suggested that, before those proposals were approved, the Commission should consider also the question of the availability of names published by Meuschen in the index to the *Zoophylacium Gronovianum* of Gronovius which had been published in 1781, for that index contained the trivial name *quadratus* (in connection with the generic name *Cancer*). If, therefore, the index of the *Zoophylacium* was held to be an available work for nomenclatorial purposes, the name *Cancer quadratus* Fabricius, 1787, for the Sand Crab would be a homonym of *Cancer quadratus* Meuschen, 1781, and in consequence the trivial name *quadratus* would not be available for the Sand Crab, unless it were found that it was to that species also that Meuschen had applied that name in 1781. In that case the name *quadratus* would still be the oldest available name for the Sand Crab, but would have to be attributed not to Fabricius, 1787, but to Meuschen, 1781. As he (the Acting President) had explained earlier during the present meeting, the question of the availability of the names published in the index to the *Zoophylacium* had been studied by himself before the war in connection with his review of the older literature relating to the Order Lepidoptera (Class Insecta). He had then formed the conclusion that the author of that index could not be regarded as a binominal author, though he was what was then commonly called a "binary author"; in consequence this was not a matter on which a decision could be taken until the present Congress had decided what meaning was properly to be attached to the expression "nomenclature binaire" as used in Article 25 of the *Règles*. That matter having now been settled, he had accordingly (earlier during the present meeting) brought before the Commission the question of the availability of apparent new names in

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusion 29)

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
4th Meeting,
Conclusion 3; 6th
Meeting
Conclusion 67)

the index to the *Zoophylacium*, and the Commission, after examining the evidence, had decided that the above index was not available for nomenclatorial purposes and therefore that new names in it had no status under the *Règles* as from the date of being so published.

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
12th Meeting,
Conclusion 11)

Continuing the Acting President said that, although it was clearly necessary to correct the errors contained in *Opinion* 13, he now felt that the question of the decision to be taken in regard to the trivial name of the Sand Crab in place of that recorded in that *Opinion* should be governed, as in other cases of errors detected in earlier *Opinions*, by the principle of adopting whatever course would best promote stability and uniformity in the nomenclature of the group concerned. Where (as in the case of the name *Schistosoma* Weinland, 1858, erroneously placed on the "Official List" in *Opinion* 77), the name in question had passed into general use, the Commission had used their plenary powers to validate the erroneous decision made in the earlier *Opinion*, believing that it would be wrong to disturb existing practice for technical nomenclatorial reasons, particularly where (as in the case referred to) that practice owed its origin to an error made by the Commission itself. On the other hand in another case (regarding the type species of the genus *Mabuya* Fitzinger, 1826, about which a mistake had been made in *Opinion* 92), specialists in the group concerned had realised that the decision given by the Commission was erroneous and had accordingly ignored that decision. In this case the Commission had considered it sufficient to correct the previous error. In the present instance it was not so clear what was the best course to take. In the first place the Commission had not given in *Opinion* 13 an absolute ruling on the question of what was the oldest available trivial name for the Sand Crab; all that they had done was to state that on the basis of the premises submitted (which they had not themselves verified) the oldest available trivial name for that species was *albicans* Bosc [1801-1802] (as published in the binominal combination *Ocypoda albicans*). This form of decision had been adopted in this and other early *Opinions* not because the Commission wished to impugn the accuracy of the premises submitted to them but because at that time (which was several years prior to the establishment of the first of the "Official Lists") they did not regard it as part of their functions to give an absolute ruling in such a case. Nevertheless, this form of decision inevitably detracted from the authority of the ruling given and might therefore influence workers in deciding what name to apply to the species in question (in this case, the Sand Crab). So far however as he had

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
13th Meeting,
Conclusion 4)

been able to ascertain, this species, as the result, presumably, of *Opinion* 13, was now generally known by the trivial name *albicans* Bosc. If this was in fact the general practice, the consistent course for the Commission to adopt would be to use their plenary powers to validate the name *albicans* Bosc by suppressing the earlier available trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius 1787 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*). The species in question was, he understood, confined to the Atlantic shores of the American Continent from Rhode Island to Santa Catharina in Brazil. It was therefore desirable that the Commission should be in possession of the views of American specialists before they decided what action to take in this matter. In the circumstances, he (the Acting President) suggested that the Commission should now agree that their plenary powers should be used to validate the trivial name *albicans* Bosc as the trivial name of the Sand Crab, if after the close of the present Session specialists indicated that they considered that confusion would arise if, consequent upon the discovery of the error in the premises on which *Opinion* 13 had been based, it were necessary to replace the trivial name *albicans* Bosc by the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius as the trivial name of the Sand Crab. This would not involve any delay in the publication of the *Opinion* recording the decisions taken on the present application, for some time would necessarily elapse before it would be possible to publish all the *Opinions* recording the decisions taken during the present Session, and the *Opinion* relating to the present matter could readily be left as one of the last to be so published. It would however be reasonable to fix some time limit, for the reception of comments. He suggested a period of six months from the date of the publication of the Minutes recording the present decision. At the same time he would take steps to bring the matter to the attention of specialists in the group concerned, particularly workers on the American Continent.

IN THE SUBSEQUENT DISCUSSION, it was generally agreed that it was essential that the errors in *Opinion* 13 should be corrected. It was felt however that this question was quite independent of the question of whether or not the plenary powers should be used to validate the name *albicans* Bosc [1801-1802], as the trivial name of the Sand Crab. On this, the general view was that, as it was the Commission itself which was mainly responsible for the acceptance of the foregoing name as the trivial name of this species, through their action in adopting *Opinion* 13 thirty-eight years earlier, they should certainly agree now that their plenary powers should be used if on enquiry it were to be found that specialists considered that

confusion would ensue if it were necessary to adopt the name *quadratus* Fabricius as the trivial name of the Sand Crab.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to cancel *Opinion* 13, relating to the trivial name of the Sand Crab (Class Crustacea, Order Decapoda), the decision set forth in that *Opinion* being incomplete, in part incorrect, and the whole entirely misleading ;
- (2) that, even if (contrary to the decision noted in the margin) the names published in 1771 by Edwards (G.) in his edition of Mark Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina*, had been available under the *Règles*, the trivial name *arenarius* as so published by Edwards in 1771 in the binominal combination *Cancer arenarius*, though the first such name given to the Sand Crab subsequent to the starting point of zoological nomenclature (1758), would have been invalid, since that name would in any case have been a homonym of the earlier trivial name *arenarius* Toreen, 1765 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer arenarius*), a name bestowed by Toreen upon an entirely different species found at a place named Queda in the Straits of Malacca, an area far removed from that in which the Sand Crab occurred ; and that the trivial name *arenarius* as published by Edwards in 1771 should now be placed on the " Official Index " ;
- (3) that the first trivial name bestowed upon the Sand Crab after the name *arenarius* had been cited in connection therewith by Edwards in 1771 was the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787 (as published in Vol. 1 of the *Mantissa Insectorum* in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*) ;
- (4) that the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787, was an available name, not being invalidated by the prior use of the same trivial name in combination (or association) with the generic name *Cancer* (a) by Meuschen in 1781 in his index to the *Zoophylacium Gronovianum* of Gronovius, and (b) by Meuschen in 1778 in his own work, the *Museum Gronovianum*, both of which the Commission had ruled to have failed to comply with the requirements of the *Règles*, names published in these works, in consequence, possessing no status in zoological nomenclature ;

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusion 51)

(Previous references:
Paris Session,
14th Meeting,
Conclusions 29 and 52)

- (5) before deciding what action should be taken in regard to the trivial name of the Sand Crab, consequent upon the discovery of the error in regard thereto contained in the Commission's *Opinion* 13, to ascertain from interested specialists whether, in their opinion, confusion and instability would ensue, if it were now necessary to rectify the erroneous decision published as far back as 1910 in the *Opinion* referred to above, and if, in consequence, it were now necessary to use the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius for the foregoing species; and for this purpose to request the Secretary to the Commission to seek the views on this question held by interested specialists by the publication of a notice in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* or otherwise;
- (6) that, on the expiry of a period of six months from the date of the publication of the present decision in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, the following action should be taken in the light of the comments received from specialists in response to the consultation referred to in (5) above:—
- (a) *if specialists were of the opinion that confusion and instability would result from the adoption of the trivial name quadratus Fabricius for the Sand Crab:* to use the Commission's plenary powers (i) to suppress the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*) and to validate the trivial name *albicans* Bosc [1801–1802] (as published in the binominal combination *Ocypoda albicans*), at the same time placing the first of these trivial names on the "Official Index of Invalid and Rejected Specific Trivial Names in Zoology" and the second on the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology";
- (b) *if specialists were of the opinion that confusion and instability would not result from the adoption of the trivial name quadratus Fabricius for the Sand Crab:* to place the trivial name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1787 (as published in the binominal combination *Cancer quadratus*) on the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology";
- (7) on a decision being taken either in the sense indicated in (6)(a) above or in that indicated in (6)(b) above, to render an *Opinion* recording the

decisions specified in (1) to (4) above, and setting out, as the case may be, either the decision specified in (6)(a) above or that specified in (6)(b) above.

"Opinions" 16, certain generic names discussed in, placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"

54. THE COMMISSION examined Notes 3 to 5 of the "Editorial Notes" attached to the reissue in 1947 of *Opinion* 16 (interpreting the application of Rule (d) in Article 30 of the *Règles* in cases where at the time of the original publication of the generic name in question there had been cited as a synonym of one of the included species a pre-1758 universal specific name consisting of the same word as that selected as the name for the genus in which the species in question was included). In these notes, the Secretary to the Commission had referred to the 63 genera, the type species of which had been discussed in *Opinion* 16, pointing out that it was very unsatisfactory for the status of individual names to be discussed in detail in *Opinions* rendered by the Commission in which, however, no decision was given by the Commission on the questions so discussed. Decisions had been taken in *Opinion* 16 on two only of the 63 names involved, but in later *Opinions* the type species of 32 of the other genera had been determined, the generic names in question having then been placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology." In addition, two of the generic names concerned (*Holothuria* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Simia* Linnaeus, 1758) had since been suppressed for nomenclatorial purposes under the Commission's plenary powers. Thus, of the generic names discussed in *Opinion* 16, there were still 27 names on which no decision had ever been taken by the Commission. The Secretary to the Commission had suggested that the Commission should dispose of this matter by at once taking these names into consideration, with a view to placing on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" all of the names in question in respect of which it was found, on enquiry, that the species accepted by specialists as the type species of the genera concerned were the species which, under the provisions of *Opinion* 16, were, under the *Règles*, their type species by absolute tautonymy.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that, since the time when, as Secretary to the Commission, he had submitted the foregoing recommendations, the Commission itself (at the meeting noted in the margin) had placed on record its disapproval of the practice by which formerly the Commission had (as in the present case) discussed the status of individual names in their *Opinions* without coming to any decision in regard thereto, and had decided that the older *Opinions* should be examined

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
13th Meeting,
Conclusion 2)

from this point of view for the purpose of remedying defects of this kind as rapidly as possible. Most of the names involved in the present case were the names of very common and widely known genera and it was desirable that the position as regards these should be clarified with the least possible further delay. He accordingly recommended that the Commission should now decide to place on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" all those of the 27 generic names in question, in respect of which inquiry showed that the names in question were accepted by specialists as taxonomically valid genera and the species accepted as the type species of the genera concerned were those which, as indicated in the second paragraph of *Opinion* 16, would be the type species, if, under the interpretation of Rule (d) in Article 30 given in that *Opinion*, the type species of those genera fell to be determined by absolute tautonymy. If in any case it were to be found that the name in question was either unavailable nomenclatorially or that current practice was not in harmony with the *Règles*, as interpreted in *Opinion* 16, the Commission should, he suggested, consider whether confusion would be likely to ensue if the *Règles* were to be strictly applied in that case. If the Commission were now to deal in the manner suggested with the cases raised, but left unsettled, in *Opinion* 16, it would be helpful, if at the same time they were to place on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" the names of the two genera, the type species of which had been settled in that *Opinion*.

IN DISCUSSION general agreement was expressed with the proposals submitted by the Acting President.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to place on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" the names of the undermentioned genera, the type species of which had been determined by the Commission in *Opinion* 16 :—

Alca Linnaeus, 1758 (type species, by absolute tautonymy : *Alca torda* Linnaeus, 1758) (Class Aves)

Equus Linnaeus, 1758 (type species, by absolute tautonymy : *Equus caballus* Linnaeus, 1758) (Class Mammalia) ;

- (2) to invite the Secretary to the Commission to make inquiries, by the publication of a notice in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* or otherwise, in regard to each of the undermentioned generic

names discussed in *Opinion 16*, for the purpose of ascertaining the views currently held by specialists on the question whether, as regards each of the genera so named, the generic name was available nomenclatorially, the genus was a taxonomically valid genus and the species accepted as its type species was the species which, as shown in the second paragraph of *Opinion 16* (1947, *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*, 1 : 259–261), would be the type species if Rule (d) in Article 30, as interpreted by *Opinion 16*, were in fact applicable to the name of the genus concerned :—

(a) *Names of genera of the Class Mammalia*
(*Commission File Z.N.(S.)275*) :—

Camelus Linnaeus, 1758

Rhinoceros Linnaeus, 1758

(b) *Names of genera of the Class Aves* (*Commission File Z.N.(S.)274*) :—

Caprimulgus Linnaeus, 1758

Certhia Linnaeus, 1758

Charadrius Linnaeus, 1758

Corvus Linnaeus, 1758

Cuculus Linnaeus, 1758

Fringilla Linnaeus, 1758

Fulica Linnaeus, 1758

Loxia Linnaeus, 1758

Meleagris Linnaeus, 1758

Merops Linnaeus, 1758

Motacilla Linnaeus, 1758

Otis Linnaeus, 1758

Pavo Linnaeus, 1758

Pelecanus Linnaeus, 1758

Phasianus Linnaeus, 1758

Scopolaria Linnaeus, 1758

Sterna Linnaeus, 1758

Strix Linnaeus, 1758

Tetrao Linnaeus, 1758

Tringa Linnaeus, 1758

Upupa Linnaeus, 1758

Vultur Linnaeus, 1758

(c) *Names of genera of the Class Pisces* (*Commission File Z.N.(S.)276*) :—

Gymnotus Linnaeus, 1758

Stromateus Linnaeus, 1758

- (d) *The name of a genus in the Phylum Protozoa*
(Commission File Z.N.(S.)277) :—
Chaos Linnaeus, 1767

(3) on the completion of the inquiry referred to in (2) above or of any part thereof :—

- (a) to place forthwith on the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology " each of the generic names specified in (2) above which the inquiry so completed had shown was currently regarded by specialists as the name of a taxonomically valid genus and of which the species accepted as the type species was the species specified in the second paragraph of *Opinion* 16, and on the " Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology " the trivial names of the type species of the genera concerned ;
- (b) that a statement regarding the position as regards each of the generic names specified in (2) above, which the inquiry had disclosed was either not regarded by specialists as the name of a taxonomically valid genus or for which the species commonly accepted as the type species was not the species so specified in the second paragraph of *Opinion* 16 should be submitted to the Commission by the Secretary, together with proposals for determining, at the earliest possible date, the status of the generic name in question (including the determination of its type species) and for placing on the appropriate " Official Lists " or " Official Indexes " the generic names concerned and the trivial names of the respective type species of those genera ;
- (4) to render an *Opinion* recording the decision specified in (1) ;
- (5) on the close of the inquiries specified in (2) above, to render an *Opinion* or *Opinions* giving effect to the decision specified in (3) (a) above, in relation to any generic name or generic names specified in (a), (b), (c), or (d) in (2) above, to which, as the result of those inquiries, that decision thereupon applied,

"*Taenia*"
 Linnaeus, 1758
 (Class Cestoidea) ;
 use of the plenary
 powers (1) to
 designate "*Taenia*
solium" Linnaeus,
 1758, as the type
 species of, and (2)
 to validate an
 erroneous entry
 relating to, in the
 "Official List of
 Generic Names in
 Zoology"
 (correction of an
 error in
 "Opinion" 84)

55. THE COMMISSION examined Note 7 of the "Editorial Notes" attached to the reissue in 1947 of *Opinion* 16, submitted by the Secretary to the Commission on the subject of an inconsistency in the treatment accorded to the generic name *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Cestoidea) in *Opinions* 16 and 84, and the consequent error in the second of those *Opinions* in regard to the type species of that genus (Hemming, 1947, in *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* 1: 297-302). The Secretary to the Commission had pointed out that in *Opinion* 16 the Commission had correctly noted that in the original description of the genus *Taenia*, Linnaeus had cited the pre-1758 univocal specific name "*Taenia*" as a synonym of one of the species (*Taenia vulgaris*) which he then included in that genus. Accordingly, under the interpretation of Rule (d) in Article 30 given in the foregoing *Opinion*, the species *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, was the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758, by absolute tautonymy, unless it could be shown that the word "*Taenia*" as used by the pre-1758 author cited by Linnaeus had not been used as a univocal specific name in the sense of "The *Taenia*". Some fifteen years after the publication of *Opinion* 16, the Commission had before them an application for a number of names to be placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology", one of which was the name *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758. The applicant had asked that this name should be added to the "Official List" on the basis that its type species under the *Règles* was *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, 1758. In apparent total forgetfulness of what they had said about this generic name in *Opinion* 16, the Commission had thereupon in *Opinion* 84 placed the generic name *Taenia* Linnaeus on the "Official List" with *Taenia solium* Linnaeus as its type species, but without any indication as to how this species came to occupy that position. Everyone was agreed in treating *Taenia solium* Linnaeus as the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus; everyone was agreed also that great and totally unjustifiable confusion would arise, if, for any technical nomenclatorial reason, that species were to be displaced from its position as the type species of this important genus. Nevertheless, there was no doubt that under the *Règles* that species could no longer be accepted as the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, unless either (a) it could be shown that the circumstances in which the word "*Taenia*" had been cited by Linnaeus as a synonym of *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus did not satisfy the requirements laid down in *Opinion* 16 and therefore that that species was not the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus by absolute

tautonymy, or (b) specialists subjectively identified the nominal species *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus with *Taenia solium* Linnaeus. Noone had attempted to advance the first of these arguments, and there appeared no grounds on which a claim, so based, could be sustained. It must be accepted, therefore, that under the *Règles* the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus was *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus. Nor could any help be looked for from the second of the two possible lines of argument suggested above, for, far from identifying the nominal species *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus with the nominal species *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, specialists were agreed in identifying *Taenia vulgaris* with *Taenia lata* Linnaeus, 1758, the third of the four species placed by Linnaeus in the genus *Taenia*. Further, the trivial name *vulgaris* Linnaeus was usually sunk as a synonym of the trivial name *lata* Linnaeus, although the former had page precedence. Finally, it should be noted that the species *lata* Linnaeus (= *vulgaris* Linnaeus) was not regarded by specialists as even being congeneric with *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, the former species being referred either to the genus *Dibothriocephalus* Luhe, 1899, or to the genus *Diphyllbothrium* Cobbold, 1858. Thus, the strict application of the *Règles* in this case would create the maximum of confusion by not only removing the species bearing the trivial name *solium* Linnaeus from the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, of which it was universally accepted as the type species (following its selection as such by Braun in 1900), but also by the transfer of the universally known generic name *Taenia* Linnaeus to a genus for which that name was never used. The only way by which these disastrous results could be avoided would be by the Commission using their plenary powers to designate *Taenia solium* Linnaeus as the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus. This therefore was the course which the Secretary to the Commission had recommended the Commission to adopt.

IN DISCUSSION it was agreed that it was unthinkable that the Commission should countenance the devastating confusion which would result from a strict application of the *Règles* in the present case. The plenary powers should certainly be used in the manner proposed.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

(1) to use their plenary powers :—

(a) to set aside the indication of *Taenia vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758, by absolute tautonymy, and also all selections of that or other species to be the type species of this genus, made prior to the present decision ;

- (b) to designate *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 ;
- (2) to insert in the entry in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" relating to the generic name *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758, a note stating that the species *Taenia solium* Linnaeus, 1758, was the type species of the foregoing genus by designation by the Commission under their plenary powers ;
- (3) to place the trivial name *solium* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binominal combination *Taenia solium*) on the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology" ;
- (4) to render an *Opinion*, supplementary to *Opinion* 84, drawing attention to the error contained therein as respects the generic name *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758, and recording the decisions specified in (1) to (3) above.

Schneider (J. G.), 1784, "Samml. Abhandl. Aufklar. Zoologie Handlungsgeschichte" : (1) suppression under the plenary powers of the generic name "*Octopodia*" Schneider and of five trivial names published in that genus ; (2) eight reputed generic names declared to be cheironyms ; (3) "*Octopus*" Cuvier, [1797], and "*Eledone*" Leach, 1817, placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology"

56. THE COMMISSION examined the Appendix annexed to *Opinion* 166, in which the Secretary to the Commission had pointed out that the alleged generic name *Pompilus* Schneider, 1784 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Nautiloidea), which was referred to in the discussion on the generic name *Pompilus* Fabricius, 1798 (Class Insecta, Order Hymenoptera) dealt with in *Opinion* 166, was a cheironym, that seven other reputed generic names alleged to have been published by Schneider in the same paper were also cheironyms but that the paper by that author in which those names were alleged to have been published did contain a new generic name (*Octopodia*), which, though completely overlooked by later authors, was an available name and had priority over the extremely well-known name *Octopus* Cuvier, [1797] (Hemming, 1945, in *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* 2: 388-394). In the foregoing paper, the Secretary to the Commission recalled that at their Session held at Lisbon in 1935, at which (in the absence of the Secretary through ill-health) he had officiated as Acting Secretary, the Commission had agreed that after the close of that Session he (Commissioner Hemming) should examine the bibliographical references cited in the documents considered at Lisbon with a view to correcting any errors that might be found therein, before the Report then submitted by the Commission to the Congress was published. It was in the discharge of the duty so entrusted to him that

(Previous reference:
Lisbon Session,
3rd Meeting,
Conclusion 2)

he had examined the work by Schneider published in 1784 under the title *Sammlung vermischter Abhandlungen zur Aufklärung der Zoologie und der Handlungsgeschichte*. On doing so, he had found at once that, what Schneider had done was to erect a new genus *Octopodia* Schneider and to place in it the five species which Linnaeus had placed in the genus *Sepia*, one of Linnaeus' species of *Argonauta*, one of his species of *Nautilus* and one species (*Octopodia moschites*) not described in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae*. For five of these eight species Schneider published new trivial names. The generic name *Octopodia* occurred only once, on page 108 at the head of the genus, and the trivial names of the eight species placed by Schneider in this genus were each printed with a capital initial letter. It was these facts which had no doubt been responsible for the mistake which later authors had fallen into of supposing that these eight names were generic names. It was desirable that these eight reputed but non-existent generic names should now be formally branded as cheironyms by the Commission. Further, consideration should be given to the question of using the plenary powers for the purpose of suppressing the totally neglected generic name *Octopodia* Schneider, 1784, for otherwise the name *Octopus* Cuvier, [1797], would disappear into synonymy.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that subsequent to the publication of the paper reproduced as an Appendix to *Opinion* 166, Mr. R. Winckworth (London) had submitted a more detailed application in which, after concurring in the general conclusions reached by himself (the Acting President), he had proposed that, in addition to making it clear that the eight generic names attributed to Schneider were non-existent, being based upon a misreading of Schneider's book, the Commission should (a) suppress the one generic name which Schneider had in fact published in the portion of his *Sammlung* under consideration (namely *Octopodia* Schneider, 1784) and also the five new trivial names which he had published, which had been totally neglected through having been misread as being generic names, the introduction of which could only cause confusion, and (b) place on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" the well known generic names *Octopus* Cuvier, [1797], and *Eledone* Leach, 1817. Both had been challenged by some workers on the ground in the one case that it was a synonym of *Polyppus* Schneider, 1784, and, in the other case, that it was a synonym of *Moschites* Schneider, 1784, two of the reputed but non-existent generic names referred to above.

The suppression of *Octopodia* Schneider, 1784, and the elimination of these ghost names would make *Octopus* Cuvier an available name and *Polypus* Leach, 1817 (which through the disappearance of the reputed name *Polypus* Schneider, 1784, was seen not to be invalid as a homonym), would become an objective synonym of *Octopus* Cuvier [1797]. *Eledone* Leach 1817 was also an available name, the older name *Ozoena* Rafinesque, 1814, being invalid as a homonym.

In discussion, there was general agreement that advantage should be taken of the Report submitted by the Secretary to prevent a recurrence of the type of confusion in regard to the trivial names published by Schneider which had embarrassed the discussion at Lisbon of the case of the name *Pompilus* Fabricius, 1798. For this purpose those names should be suppressed, as also should be the totally forgotten generic name *Octopodia* Schneider, 1784.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

(1) to use their plenary powers to suppress :—

(a) the generic name *Octopodia* Schneider, 1784 (Class Cephalopoda) ;

(b) the undermentioned specific trivial names:—

moschites Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia moschites*)

nautilus Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia nautilus*)

polypus Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia polypus*)

sepia Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia sepia*)

teuthis Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia teuthis*) ;

(2) to declare that the undermentioned reputed generic names were never published by Schneider, the names so attributed to that author being cheironyms, owing their alleged existence to a misreading by later authors of the relevant passage in Schneider's *Sammlung vermischter Abhandlungen zur Aufklärung der Zoologie und der Handlungsgeschichte* where he used as trivial names of species of his own genus *Octopodia* the words later wrongly thought to have been published by him as generic names, the error arising (it must be supposed)

from the fact that, following the practice of many 18th century authors, he printed the words in question with capital initial letters and did not actually combine the trivial names in question with the name of the genus (*Octopodia*) to which he referred those species, that generic name being cited only at the head of the account given for the genus :—

Loligo Schneider, 1784

Moschites Schneider, 1784

Nautilus Schneider, 1784

Polypus Schneider, 1784

Pompilus Schneider, 1784 (as already recorded in *Opinion* 166)

Sepia Schneider, 1784

Sepiola Schneider, 1784

Teuthis Schneider, 1784 ;

- (3) to place the undermentioned generic names on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" :—

Eledone Leach, 1817 (type species, by monotypy: *Octopus moschatus* Lamarck, 1798) (Class Cephalopoda, Order Decapoda)

Octopus Cuvier [1797] (type species, by absolute tautonymy under the principle laid down in *Opinion* 16: *Octopus vulgaris* (correction of *vulgare*) Cuvier [1797]) (Class Cephalopoda, Order Decapoda) ;

- (4) to place the undermentioned generic names and alleged generic names on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology" :—

Loligo Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

Moschites Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

Nautilus Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

Octopodia Schneider, 1784 (suppressed under the plenary powers under (1)(a) above)

Ozoena Rafinesque, 1814 (invalid, because a junior homonym of *Ozaena* Olivier, 1812)

Polypus Leach, 1817 (invalid, because an objective synonym of *Octopus* Cuvier [1797])

Polypus Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

Pompilus Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

Sepia Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

Sepiola Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

Teuthis Schneider, 1784 (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

- (5) to place the undermentioned trivial names on the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology":—

moschatus Lamarck, 1798 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopus moschatus*)

vulgaris Cuvier [1797] (as published in the binominal combination *Octopus vulgaris*);

- (6) to place on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology" the undermentioned trivial names suppressed under the plenary powers under (1)(b) above:—

moschites Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia moschites*)

nautilus Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia nautilus*)

polypus Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia polypus*)

sepia Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia sepia*)

teuthis Schneider, 1784 (as published in the binominal combination *Octopodia teuthis*);

- (7) to render an *Opinion* recording the decisions specified in (1) to (6) above.

"Opinions" already published (individual questions of zoological nomenclature arising in): Report to Section on Nomenclature on conclusions reached by the Commission in regard to

57. Having now completed their examination of the proposals relating to individual questions of nomenclature submitted either (a) in the "Editorial Notes" attached to reissues of certain of the older *Opinions* originally published in 1910 or in footnotes to those reissues, or (b) (in one case) in an Appendix to an *Opinion* rendered in pursuance of a decision taken at their Session held at Lisbon in 1935, THE COMMISSION agreed:—

- (1) to report to the Section on Nomenclature the conclusions reached in regard to the undermentioned matters arising out of an examination of *Opinions* already rendered by the Commission:—

- (a) the status of names in Nozeman and Vosmaer, 1758, *Geslachten der Vogelen* (Conclusion 50) ;
 - (b) the status of names in the edition of the pre-1758 work by Mark Catesby entitled *Natural History of Carolina* edited by George Edwards and published in 1771 (Conclusion 51) ;
 - (c) the status of names in Meuschen (F. C.), 1778, *Museum Gronovianum* (Conclusion 52) ;
 - (d) the trivial name of the Sand Crab (Conclusion 53) ;
 - (e) the type species of certain genera discussed in *Opinion* 16 (Conclusion 54) ;
 - (f) the type species of the genus *Taenia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Conclusion 55) ;
 - (g) the status to be accorded, under the plenary powers or otherwise, to certain names and alleged names published by Schneider in 1784 (Conclusion 56) ;
- (2) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, to report forthwith to the Section on Nomenclature the conclusions reached by the Commission in regard to the cases specified in (1) above.

(The Acting President thereupon submitted a report on the above cases to the Section on Nomenclature.)

**"Opinions" 1-133 :
arrangements to be
made for
publication of
"facsimile"
edition of**

58. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) invited the Commission at this stage to consider the question of the re-publication of the older *Opinions*, many of which were now out of print and practically unobtainable. The position generally as regards the *Opinions* of the Commission had changed materially as the result of decisions taken by the Commission, in agreement with the Section on Nomenclature, in the course of the present Session. Formerly, these had been the sole official record of decisions taken by the Commission on questions submitted to them. This would still be the case during inter-Congress periods as regards *Opinions* published since the last preceding Congress, but would cease to be so after the Congress next following the adoption of any given *Opinion*, for under the arrangements which had now been agreed upon, all decisions recorded in such *Opinions* would at that Congress be inserted in the appropriate schedule to the *Règles*. Nevertheless the *Opinions* rendered by the Commission would always be of great value, quite apart from

their historical interest, for many of them contained important information on a wide range of subjects, which was not to be found anywhere else. No zoological library with any pretension to completeness could possibly afford to be without a complete set. There were adequate supplies available of the *Opinions* rendered subsequent to the date when (in 1939) the Commission itself assumed responsibility for publication but this was not the case as respects many of the *Opinions* published before that date. It was for this reason that the first *Opinions* to be published directly by the Commission (i.e. *Opinion* 134 and later *Opinions*) had been issued as Parts of Volume 2 of the work *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*, Volume I at the same time being reserved for the re-publication of the older *Opinions*, which had originally been published on behalf of the Commission by the Smithsonian Institution. As the Commission knew, various circumstances had led to only a small start having been made with the publication of parts of Volume I, but it was proposed that, as and when circumstances permitted, further instalments should be published. A new situation had however been created by the action taken during the present Congress, for the majority of the *Opinions* in question had now been repealed for all except historical purposes, consequent upon the decisions recorded therein being incorporated, in whole or in part, either in the *Règles* themselves or in the Schedules thereto. In addition, a few of these *Opinions* had been cancelled as being incorrect, while the decisions in two *Opinions* were to be reconsidered by the Commission, the subjects dealt with therein being in the mean time regarded as *sub judice*. In these circumstances, it would clearly be neither necessary nor desirable to attach to future reissues of these *Opinions* "Editorial Notes" of the kind which had been attached to the reissues so far published. It would however be essential to publish a prefatory statement setting out the decisions in regard to these *Opinions* which had been taken by the present Congress, for otherwise the re-publication of these *Opinions* would be very misleading. As regards the form in which these *Opinions* should be re-published, the best course would, he (the Acting President) thought, be to publish a *facsimile* edition, thereby ensuring absolute identity between the original, and the new editions.

DR. E. A. CHAPIN (U.S.A.) (a member of the Section on Nomenclature in attendance) said that he had never himself experienced any difficulty in consulting a copy of the original edition of the older *Opinions*; he wondered

therefore whether it was essential that these should be re-published.

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER N. D. RILEY (UNITED KINGDOM) said that, whatever might be the position in America, very few institutions in Europe possessed sets of the older *Opinions* and it was virtually impossible at the present time to purchase copies on the second-hand market. He was therefore strongly in favour of the re-publication of the older *Opinions* in the manner proposed. He agreed that in existing circumstances, a *facsimile* edition would be the most satisfactory.

DR. E. A. CHAPIN (U.S.A.) explained that he had not been aware of the situation in European institutions, when he had made the suggestion that the re-publication of the older *Opinions* might not be necessary. In the circumstances, he naturally now unreservedly withdrew that suggestion.

IN FURTHER DISCUSSION, the view was generally expressed that it was desirable that the reissue of the older *Opinions* should be completed by the Commission as rapidly as might be found to be practicable. Many misunderstandings of decisions by the Commission had occurred in the past through workers being forced, through the impossibility of consulting these *Opinions*, to rely upon the "summaries" published elsewhere.

THE COMMISSION :—

(1) agreed that it was desirable :—

- (a) that, having regard to the fact that in Europe and other parts of the world there were many important zoological institutions which were not in possession of sets of *Opinions* 1-133; and that many of these *Opinions* were now out of print and virtually unobtainable, arrangements should be made for the re-publication, as soon as might be practicable, of these *Opinions* in Volume 1 of the work *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*;
- (b) that, in order to ensure complete identity between the edition of the foregoing *Opinions* now to be published and the edition in which they had been originally published, the new edition should be a *facsimile* edition of the original edition,

with the addition thereto of a comprehensive subject index ;

- (2) agreed that, in view of the altered status of the *Opinions* so far rendered by the Commission, consequent upon the decision taken during the present Session to incorporate the rulings given therein, either in the *Règles* themselves or in the schedules thereto, there would be no need for the publication of "Editorial Notes" containing commentaries on the *Opinions* now to be re-published such as had been attached to such of the reissues of *Opinions* as had so far been published (*Opinions* 1-16) but that there should be published a prefatory statement setting out the decisions in regard to the *Opinions* in question taken by the present Congress ;
- (3) invited the Secretary to the Commission to draw the attention of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature to the conclusion recorded in (1) above, with a request that, subject to their meeting other urgent calls on their financial resources, they should arrange for the completion as soon as practicable of Volume 1 of the work *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* in the manner specified in (1) and (2) above.

Human malaria parasites, generic and trivial names of:
(1) use of the plenary powers to validate existing nomenclatorial practice ; (2) cancellation of erroneous decisions regarding, in "Opinion" 104 ; (3) insertion of amended particulars in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" and matters incidental thereto

59. In accordance with the arrangement recorded in Conclusion 45 above, THE COMMISSION now turned to examine Commission File Z.N.(S.)143, relating to certain errors in regard to the nomenclature of the human malaria parasites contained in the portion of *Opinion* 104, in which the generic names *Plasmodium* and *Laverania* were placed on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology." This file contained :—

- (a) the extensive correspondence between the Secretary to the Commission and leading malariologists in Great Britain and the United States, which had taken place both prior to, and subsequent to, the discovery by the Secretary to the Commission of the need for extensive corrections in the entries in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" relating to the names *Plasmodium* and *Laverania*, those entries, though in accord with current nomenclatorial practice, being incorrect in almost every possible respect ;
- (b) an application submitted to the Commission in 1944 jointly by Dr. Robert L. Usinger and Dr. C. W.

Sabrosky (then of the U.S. Public Health Service, Malaria Control in War Areas, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.) drawing attention to the serious errors contained in the entries in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" made under the authority of *Opinion* 104, and requesting the Commission to use their plenary powers to validate existing nomenclatorial practice, in view of the grave confusion which would result from the strict application of the *Règles* in these cases ;

(c) a paper prepared by the Secretary to the Commission :—

- (i) examining in detail the early literature relating to the generic and trivial names published, or alleged to have been published, for the human malaria parasites ;
- (ii) setting out, in the light of (i) above, the names correctly applicable to the species in question under a strict application of the *Règles* thereto ;
- (iii) drawing attention to the extensive changes in current nomenclatorial practice which such an application of the *Règles* would involve and the appalling confusion to which it would inevitably give rise ;
- (iv) recommending the Commission to use their plenary powers to give valid force to existing nomenclatorial practice, for this purpose suppressing certain generic and trivial names, validating other such names, and, in one case (*Plasmodium* Marchiafava and Celli, 1885) designating as the type species of a genus a species not included therein by the original authors of the generic name concerned.

On being invited by the Acting President to open the discussion on the proposal which, jointly with Dr. C. W. Sabrosky, he had submitted to the Commission on this subject, ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER ROBERT L. USINGER (U.S.A.) said that, when he had taken part in preparing that application, he had examined the nomenclatorial problems involved and had satisfied himself that the action under the plenary powers there recommended was necessary, if the gravest confusion in malariological literature was to be avoided. The detailed considerations involved were, however, no longer fresh in his memory. He would therefore greatly prefer that this problem should

be placed before the Commission by the Acting President, who, he knew, was thoroughly familiar with every aspect of this case.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said :

(1) In the paper which, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, he had prepared on this subject and which would be published in the *Opinion* recording the decisions taken by the Commission at the close of the present discussion, he had given full particulars regarding the bibliographical and similar problems with which this case abounded. The Commission, he felt sure, would not wish him on the present occasion to go into these minor questions in detail, but would wish rather that he should concentrate upon drawing their attention to those major matters, a due appreciation of which was essential to a proper understanding of the questions on which decisions were now required.

(2) It was important at the outset to realise what were the assumptions on which current practice in regard to the generic and specific nomenclature of the human malaria parasites was based. These assumptions, which, prior to the publication in 1938 of the important paper by Christophers and Sinton, had been universally accepted as valid, by all malariologists, were as follows :—

- (a) The generic name *Oscillaria* applied by Laveran in 1881 to the first of the human malaria parasites to be discovered had been universally rejected as inapplicable or invalid.
- (b) It had been assumed that the species to which in 1881 Laveran gave the trivial name *malariae* (i.e. *Oscillaria malariae* Laveran, 1881) was the Quartan Malaria Parasite, to which therefore the trivial name *malariae* Laveran had been universally applied.
- (c) The generic name *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, had been accepted as the oldest available generic name for any species of human malaria parasite. It had been accepted as a monotypical genus, having as its type species the Quartan Malaria Parasite. That species had accordingly been referred by all workers to the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli.
- (d) Those malariologists who had regarded the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite as generically distinct from the Quartan Malaria Parasite had referred the first of these species to the genus *Laverania* Feletti & Grassi, 1890.

- (e) The trivial name *malariae* applied (in the binominal combination *Laverania malariae*) by Feletti and Grassi in 1890 to the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite had been rejected for that species on the ground that, having regard to the subsequent union on taxonomic grounds of the Malignant Tertian and Quartan Malaria Parasites in a single genus (*Plasmodium*), this name was an invalid homonym of the earlier trivial name *malariae* Laveran, 1881 (as published in the binominal combination *Oscillaria malariae*), which (as shown in (b) above) had been universally identified with the Quartan Malaria Parasite.
- (f) The trivial name *vivax* Grassi & Feletti, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba vivax*) had been accepted as the oldest available, and therefore as the valid, name of the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite.
- (g) The trivial name *praecox* Grassi & Feletti, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination (*Haemamoeba praecox*)) had been rejected as a name for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite on the ground that, although Grassi and Feletti referred in their description of that species to cases of human malaria which specialists were agreed could only have been due to that parasite, the description itself was based upon an avian parasite.
- (h) The trivial name *immaculata* Grassi, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba immaculata*) had been rejected as a name for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite on grounds similar to those explained in (g) above in the case of the trivial name *praecox* Grassi & Feletti.
- (i) It had been supposed that the next trivial name to have been published for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite was the name *falciparum* Welch, 1897 (as published in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciparum*). This name had accordingly been adopted as the trivial name of this parasite.

(3) The commonly accepted assumptions in regard to the nomenclature of the Quartan and Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasites (as set out in (2) above) were incorrect in every particular, both as regards the trivial names of those species and as regards the names of the genera to which, under the *Règles*, they should be referred. In view of the complex problems involved, he (the Acting President)

proposed to deal separately with the generic and trivial names, taking the trivial names first. As regards the latter, the considerations which were relevant were the following :—

- (a) Christophers and Sinton (1938) had shown, as the result of a detailed examination of Laveran's early papers (including, in particular, the paper published in 1881 in which that worker had published the name *Oscillaria malariae*) that the material at Laveran's disposal consisted not of the Quartan Malaria Parasite (as hitherto universally assumed for nearly 40 years) but of the flagellating sexual forms of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. Accordingly, the trivial name *malariae* Laveran, 1881, was the oldest available name for, and therefore the valid name of, the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite and was not applicable to the Quartan Malaria Parasite.
- (b) The assumption that, when in 1885 they established the genus *Plasmodium*, Marchiafava and Celli placed in that genus the species named *Oscillaria malariae* by Laveran four years earlier was incorrect. They made no reference to Laveran's species and accordingly must be regarded as having published a new specific name (i.e. binominal combination), *Plasmodium malariae*, for the species which they then described. The material to which those authors applied that name consisted overwhelmingly of the asexual amoeboid form of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite, though included among that material there were also examples which had recently been identified by Dr. Martin Young (1946) as the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite. As the latter was the one species of human malaria parasite to which no author had as yet applied the trivial name *malariae*, he (the Acting President) had himself in the paper now before the Commission selected (under Article 31) the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite (of the asexual amoeboid form) to be the species to which the trivial name *malariae* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885 (originally published, as shown above, as the trivial name of a composite nominal species) should adhere.
- (c) The Quartan Malaria Parasite was first distinguished from the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite by Golgi in 1885. Neither then however nor in his better known paper of 1889 did Golgi give a trivial

name to the new species, the existence of which he had so established. It was not until the end of 1889 that a name was given to this species by Grassi & Feletti. In this paper (which was usually wrongly attributed to the year 1890, in which it was reprinted in the *Riforma medica*) these authors gave the trivial name *malariae* to this species, which they placed in a new genus, which they called *Haemamoeba*, at the same time placing the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite (which they correctly called *malariae*) in a new genus, *Laverania*, named after the worker by whom that species had first been discovered.

- (d) In 1890 Grassi & Feletti had published the trivial name *praecox* (in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba praecox*) for an avian parasite which they stated had been found also in the blood of human malaria patients. Specialists were agreed that the latter parasite could only have been the amoeboid form of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. The trivial name *praecox* Grassi & Feletti could not however be applied to that species, since the description of the species so named given by those authors was taken from the avian parasite, which was now recognised as being a distinct species.
- (e) In 1890 also, Antolisei and Angelini (in a paper which had been completely overlooked) had published a description of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite under the trivial name *falciforme* (in the binominal combination *Ematozoo falciforme*, the generic name of which was published with a small initial letter).
- (f) Grassi in 1891 had published the trivial name *immaculata* (in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba immaculata*) for a parasite found in the blood of a young Kestrel. Unfortunately, Grassi added the observation that this was the same parasite as one which Celli and Guarnieri had reported (in an earlier paper) as having been found in the blood of human malaria patients. Specialists were agreed that this latter parasite could only have been the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. The name *immaculata* Grassi, 1891, could not however be held to apply to that species, since Grassi's description of his *immaculata* was drawn exclusively from the avian parasite.

- (g) In 1891 also, Celli and Sanfelice had published a paper in which they treated all the human malaria parasites as a single species, which they cited under the name *Plasmodium malariae* Marchiafava & Celli. This combined species was then discussed under three heads, according to the type of fever which it produced. To each of the three varieties so distinguished, these authors applied a Latin term consisting of an adjective in the feminine genitive singular (i.e. in grammatical agreement with the specific trivial name *malariae* Marchiafava & Celli). The terms so used were *quartanae* (for the Quartan Malaria Parasite, *tertianae* (for the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite), and *quotidianae* (for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite). These terms could not, by reason of the way in which they were formed, be regarded as having status as subspecific trivial names as from the date on which they were so published.
- (h) It was in 1891 also that Danilewsky had published a paper on malaria parasites, the nomenclature used in which was so obscure and inconsistent that later (in *Opinion* 101) the Commission had ruled that new names published in it possessed no status in zoological nomenclature. It was therefore not necessary to consider in detail the trivial name *hominis*, published by Danilewsky in the binominal combination *Laverania hominis*.
- (i) Kruse in 1892 had treated all the human malaria parasites as a single species, to which he applied the name *Plasmodium malariae*, which he divided into three forms for which he used Latin adjectives in the feminine genitive singular (in grammatical agreement with the specific trivial name *malariae* in the same way as Celli and Sanfelice had done in their paper of 1891 (see (g) above)). The terms so used by Kruse and the species for which they were used were:—*tertianae*, for the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite; *quartanae*, for the Quartan Malaria Parasite; *irregularis*, for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. As in the case of the corresponding terms previously used by Celli and Sanfelice, the foregoing terms used by Kruse could not be regarded as having acquired status as subspecific trivial names as from the date on which they were so published by that author.
- (j) In 1894 Labbé had published a paper in which he also treated all the known human malaria parasites

as constituting a single species, which he placed in the genus *Haemamoeba* and to which he applied the new specific trivial name *laverani*. After describing this species Labbé had stated that it had two varieties, namely *quartana* (the Quartan Malaria Parasite) and *tertiana* (the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite). Labbé's treatment of these species, though superficially similar to that adopted previously, first by Celli and Sanfelice, and second by Kruse, was in fact quite different from that of either. He definitely treated the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite as representing the species with which he was concerned and attached to it as varieties the two other human malaria parasites, giving to each a properly formed trivial name consisting of an adjective in the nominative singular. The terms *tertiana* Labbé and *quartana* Labbé were both properly formed trivial names, each possessing rights under the Law of Priority.

- (k) In 1895 Thayer and Hewitson had published the trivial name *falciforme* (in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciforme*) for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. This name, although published in the above authors' well-known work the "Malarial Fevers of Baltimore", had for some unaccountable reason been completely neglected, in spite of its having been actually referred to by Welch (1897) when he published the name *falciparum* (see (m) below).
- (l) Lewkowiez (1897) had published an analysis of the various types of human malaria parasites, using, for this purpose an entirely new terminology. In the first place he introduced the new generic name *Haemosporidium*; in the second, he employed five terms, all adjectives in the feminine genitive singular, namely: *tertianae*, *quartanae*, *undecimanae*, *sexdecimanae*, and *vigesimo-tertianae*. The first of these terms applied to the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite, the second to the Quartan Malaria Parasite, and the remainder to various forms of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. The fact that these terms were all adjectives in the feminine genitive singular made it clear that they must be in grammatical agreement with some feminine noun, such as "febris" or (the non-classical) "malaria", understood, though not expressed, which, if expressed, would have appeared as "febris" or "malariae".

It was evident that these terms were not used by Lewkowitz as subspecific trivial names and they could not therefore be accepted as such as from the date on which they were published by that author.

(m) In 1897 Welch had published the trivial name *falciparum* (in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciparum*) for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite.

(n) In addition to the names discussed above, there were two other names which it had sometimes been alleged had been given to the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite during the last decade of the XIXth century. These were: (i) the trivial name *irregularis* alleged to have been published by Sakharov in 1892 as a subspecific trivial name in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba febris irregularis*; (ii) the trivial name *tropica* alleged to have been published by Koch in 1899 in the binominal combination *Plasmodium tropica*. The most careful search of the literature had failed to trace either of these names, and, for the reasons explained in the paper now before the Commission, he (the Acting President) believed that neither of these names had in fact ever been published by the authors concerned.

(4) From the foregoing survey it was clear (a) that the oldest available and therefore the valid, trivial name for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite was *malariae* Laveran, 1881 (as published in the binominal combination *Oscillaria malariae*), (b) that the following trivial names were synonyms of the name *malariae* Laveran, 1881: *malariae* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885 (as published in the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*); *falciforme* Antolisei & Angelini, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Ematozoo falciforme*); *laverani* Labbé, 1894 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba laverani*); *falciforme* Thayer & Hewitson, 1895 (as published in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciforme*); *falciparum* Welch, 1897 (as published in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciparum*); (c) that the following trivial names which had been applied by some authors to the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite were not properly applicable thereto having been given by their original authors to avian parasites: *praecox* Grassi & Feletti, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba praecox*); *immaculata* Grassi, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba immaculata*); (d)

that the following terms which had been treated by some authors as having been published by their original authors as trivial names for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite had in fact not been published as trivial names and possessed no status under the *Règles*: *quotidianae* Celli & Sanfelice 1891 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*); *irregularis* Kruse, 1892 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*); *undecimanae*, *sexdecimanae*, and *vigesimo-tertianae* Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*); (e) that the alleged trivial names *irregularis* Sakharov, 1892 (as reputed to have been published in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba febris irregularis*) and *tropica* Koch, 1899 (as reputed to have been published in the binominal combination *Plasmodium tropica*) had in fact never been so published by the authors concerned and therefore that these names were mere cheironyms. As regards the Quartan Malaria Parasite, it was now clear (a) that the earliest trivial name to be given to this species was *malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba malariae*); (b) that the only other trivial name given to this species was the name *quartana* Labbé, 1894 (as published in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba laverani* var. *quartana*); (c) that the following terms which had been treated by some authors as having been published by their original authors as trivial names for the Quartan Malaria Parasite had in fact not been published as trivial names and possessed no status under the *Règles*: *quartanae* Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*); *quartanae* Kruse, 1892 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*); *quartanae* Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*). The trivial name *malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, had been not only the oldest, but also the valid, trivial name for the Quartan Malaria Parasite at the time when it was first published; it had become invalid however as soon as that species and the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite (*malariae* Laveran, 1881) had been united by specialists in a single genus. For it then became a junior secondary homonym of *malariae* Laveran and as such, had to be rejected permanently. Accordingly, the valid trivial name for the Quartan Malaria Parasite was the next name to have been given to that species, namely *quartana* Labbé, 1894. Turning to the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite, the position was now seen to be: (a) that the oldest, and the valid, trivial name of this species was *vivax* Grassi & Feletti,

1890; (b) that the trivial name *tertiana* Labbé, 1894 (as published in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba laverani* var. *tertiana*) was a synonym of *vivax* Grassi & Feletti, 1890; (c) that the following terms which had been treated by some authors as having been published by their original authors as trivial names for the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite had in fact not been published as trivial names and possessed no status under the *Règles*: *tertianae* Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*); *tertianae* Kruse, 1892 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*); *tertianae* Lewkowitz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*).

(5) On turning from the trivial names bestowed upon the human malaria parasites to the generic names published for those species, a situation of equal confusion was found to exist. The position as regards these names was as follows:—

- (a) *Oscillaria* Schrank, 1823 or *Oscillaria* Laveran, 1881: Laveran had used the generic name *Oscillaria* when he first named the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite, giving to that species the name *Oscillaria malariae*. Laveran had not then stated whether he regarded this as a new generic name but the fact that he was certainly aware of the existence of Schrank's *Oscillaria* and that later without explanation he had dropped the name *Oscillaria* as the generic name for the human malaria parasites (which he would have been unlikely to have done if he had regarded himself as the author of the name) strongly pointed to the conclusion that, when in 1881 he applied this generic name to his new malaria parasite, he regarded himself as making use of the genus *Oscillaria* Schrank. The possibility could not however be excluded that he regarded himself as the author of this name. In either case, the generic name *Oscillaria* was invalid, as applied to the human malaria parasites. The species included by Schrank in 1823 in his genus *Oscillaria* were now known to have been not animals but minute species of algae. The genus had accordingly been transferred to the Vegetable Kingdom. In these circumstances, it could not be applicable to the human malaria parasites, none of those species having been included by Schrank in that genus at the time when he published the name *Oscillaria*. Under Article 1 of the *Règles*, a name, on being transferred from the Animal

Kingdom to the Vegetable Kingdom retained its rights in the Animal Kingdom; in consequence, the name *Oscillaria* Laveran, 1881, if such a name had ever in fact been published by that author, would have been invalid under Article 34, for it would have been a junior homonym of the name *Oscillaria* Schrank, 1823.

- (b) *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885: As had already been shown (in (3) (b) above), the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, was a monotypical genus with *Plasmodium malariae* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, as type species, that species being the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. This genus had been universally accepted as having *Oscillaria malariae* Laveran, 1881, as its type species and that species had been accepted equally universally as being the Quartan Malaria Parasite. These errors dated from the authoritative but totally incorrect statements made first by Luhe (1900) and subsequently by Schaudinn (1902). It was impossible to believe that these great authorities could unwittingly have fallen into such an error. The only reasonable (or indeed possible) explanation was to conclude that first Luhe and later Schaudinn realised something which had never been realised by any previous worker, namely that there were two fatal flaws in the currently accepted nomenclature of the human malaria parasites, the correction of which would throw the entire literature of malariology into confusion. The errors in question were:—(1) The sole included species, and therefore the type species, of the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, was not the Quartan Malaria Parasite, as then universally supposed, but the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite; in consequence for all workers who regarded these two species as generically distinct from one another, *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli was the correct generic name for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite; the universally used name *Laverania* (as attributed to Grassi & Feletti, 1890) was no more than a synonym of *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, the two genera having the same species as type species, while another generic name (*Haemamoeba*, as attributed to Grassi & Feletti, 1890) would need to replace *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli as the generic name of the Quartan Malaria Parasite. (2) The union of the Quartan

Malaria Parasite and the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite in a single genus (*Plasmodium*) would mean for every worker who accepted that taxonomic view that the trivial name *malariae* (as attributed to Grassi & Feletti, 1890), then universally in use for the Quartan Malaria Parasite would have to be rejected as a junior secondary homonym of the trivial name *malariae* Laveran, 1881, which was the oldest (and the valid) name for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite, although it was not at that time used by any worker for that species, which was then generally known either by the nomenclatorially inapplicable name *praecox* Grassi & Feletti or by the similarly inapplicable name *immaculata* Grassi, 1891. Many years were to pass before a dilemma such as that which confronted Luhe and Schaudinn could be overcome by the use by the Commission of their plenary powers, for it was not until 1913 that those powers were conferred on them by the International Congress of Zoology. In these circumstances the confusion which Luhe and Schaudinn rightly anticipated would result from a strict application of the *Règles* to the names of the human malaria parasites could only be avoided by a deliberate evasion of the *Règles*. The existing nomenclatorial practice could be given the appearance of compliance with the *Règles* only if the interpretation of the literature was deliberately falsified in two respects: (1) by claiming that it was the Quartan Malaria Parasite and not the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite which Marchiafava & Celli had in 1885 included in the genus *Plasmodium* as sole species; (2) by claiming that it was the Quartan Malaria Parasite and not the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite on which Laveran in 1881 had bestowed the trivial name *malariae*. Once these two claims had been successfully advanced, the name *malariae* Laveran, 1881, would remain the oldest available, and therefore the valid, trivial name of the Quartan Malaria Parasite, and the generic name *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli would in all circumstances be the correct name for the Quartan Malaria Parasite, irrespective of the view taken on taxonomic grounds on the question whether that species was congeneric with the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. Neither of these claims had ever been advanced before but both these claims were now put forward first by Luhe and later by Schaudinn. The great authority of these workers,

coupled with the disinclination of many workers to examine for themselves nomenclatorial problems on which the greatest living authorities had made categorical pronouncements, was sufficient to win immediate and universal acceptance for the views which they had expressed in this matter. This therefore was the reason that for nearly forty years a totally incorrect nomenclature had been—and still was—in universal use by malariologists.

- (c) The cheironym *Haematomonas* Osler, 1886: Some authors had cited Osler as having published in 1886 a generic name *Haematomonas* for the human malaria parasites. This was a complete misunderstanding of what Osler had written. All that he had said was that, pending a better understanding of the affinities of the human malaria parasites, it would be well, as had been suggested by Mitrophanow, to refer these species to the genus *Haematomonas*. This was not the first time that this name had been published and should therefore not be attributed to Osler, this name having already been published by Mitrophanow in 1883 for certain flagellates which were not human malaria parasites. The name *Haematomonas* was therefore not correctly applicable to the latter species.
- (d) *Hämatophyllum* Metschnikoff, 1887: This name was published quite unnecessarily as a *nom. nov. pro Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, of which therefore it was an objective junior synonym.
- (e) *Haemamoeba* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, and *Laverania* Feletti & Grassi, 1889: These names (which were usually wrongly treated as having been published in 1890 and attributed to Grassi & Feletti instead of to Feletti & Grassi) were established by their authors as the names of monotypical genera, the first for the Quartan Malaria Parasite (then given the name *Haemamoeba malariae* Feletti & Grassi), the second for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite (there referred to under the trivial name *malariae*, which was no doubt identified by these authors with *malariae* Laveran, 1881, in view of the fact that they selected that authority's name as the basis for their new generic name).
- (f) *Ematozoo* Antolisei & Angelini, 1890: This was a monotypical genus, having as its type species *Ematozoo falciforme* Antolisei & Angelini, 1890, a nominal species identified with the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite.

- (g) *Cytamoeba*, *Cytosporon*, *Haemocytosporon*, and *Cytosoon* Danilewsky, 1891: All these generic names had been declared unavailable nomenclatorially by the Commission in their *Opinion* 101.
- (h) *Haematozoon* Thayer & Hewitson, 1895: This also was a monotypical genus, its type species being *Haematozoon falciforme* Thayer & Hewitson, 1895, which had been identified as the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite.
- (i) *Haemosporidium* Lewkowitz, 1897: Lewkowitz included in this genus all three of the human malaria parasites then discovered, treating them all as varieties of a single species, which however was not itself cited by him under a trivial name. No type species was designated for this genus by Lewkowitz and no later author had selected as the type species of the genus any of the three taxonomic species included by Lewkowitz in the single composite species recognised by that author but not cited by him under a trivial name. The second of the varieties recognised by Lewkowitz and denominated by him under the technical designation *quartanae* was, in fact, it was agreed by specialists, the Quartan Malaria Parasite. In order to assign a definite status to the generic name *Haemosporidium* Lewkowitz, he (the Acting President) had himself, in the paper now before the Commission, selected *Haemamoeba malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, as the type species of the genus *Haemosporidium* Lewkowitz, 1897, making it an objective synonym of *Haemamoeba* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, of which the same species is the type species.

(6) The information so assembled showed that the generic name *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, was an available name (in the sense that it was not a homonym of any previously published generic name), that its type species was a nominal species (*Plasmodium malariae* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885), which was subjectively identified with *Oscillaria malariae* Laveran, 1881, and that it was the oldest generic name having as its type species either the species so named by Laveran or a nominal species subjectively identified therewith. It was therefore the oldest available generic name for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite. The generic name *Haematophyllum* Metschnikoff, 1887, was an objective synonym of *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli and the names of the following genera were subjective synonyms of that generic name,

their respective type species being subjective synonyms of the nominal species that was the type species of the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli:—*Laverania* Feletti & Grassi, 1889; *Ematozoo* Antolisei & Angelini, 1890; *Haematozoon* Thayer & Hewitson, 1895. The Quartan Malaria Parasite (*Haemamoeba malariae* Feletti & Grassi 1889) was the type species of the genus *Haemamoeba* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, and this, being an available name, was the correct generic name for the Quartan Malaria Parasite for any specialist who regarded that species as generically distinct from the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite (the type species of the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli). The genus *Haemosporidium* Lewkowicz, 1897, was an objective synonym of *Haemamoeba* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, the same nominal species being the type species of both genera. The Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite was not the type species of any genus, but, as it was regarded by all workers as congeneric with the Quartan Malaria Parasite, its correct generic name for any given specialist was the name of whatever genus (either *Haemamoeba* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, or *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli) was accepted by that worker as the genus to which on taxonomic grounds the Quartan Malaria Parasite should be referred.

(7) Having now established what under the *Règles* were the correct generic and trivial names for the human malaria parasites, it was at length possible to compare those names with the names in universal use (which were also the names entered on the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in *Opinion* 104). This comparison showed the following results:—

Vernacular name of human malaria parasite	Correct scientific name under the "Règles"	Scientific name universally in use (also the name recognised in "Opinion" 104)
(1) Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite		
(a) For workers who regard this species as congeneric with the Quartan Malaria Parasite	<i>Plasmodium malariae</i> (Laveran, 1881)	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> (Welch, 1897)
(b) For workers who regard this species and the Quartan Malaria Parasite as belonging to different genera		<i>Laverania falciparum</i> (Welch, 1897)

Vernacular name of human malaria parasite *	Correct scientific name under the "Règles"	Scientific name universally in use (also the name recognised in "Opinion" 104)
(2) Quartan Malaria Parasite		
(a) For workers who regard this species as congeneric with the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite	<i>Plasmodium quartanum</i> (Labbé, 1894)	} <i>Plasmodium malariae</i> (Laveran, 1881)
(b) For workers who regard this species and the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite as belonging to different genera	<i>Haemamoeba quartanum</i> (Labbé, 1894)	
(3) Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite (treated by all specialists as congeneric with the Quartan Malaria Parasite)		
(a) For workers who regard the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite and the Quartan Malaria Parasite as congeneric	<i>Plasmodium vivax</i> (Grassi and Feletti, 1890)	} <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> (Grassi and Feletti, 1890)
(b) For workers who regard the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite and the Quartan Malaria Parasite as belonging to different genera	<i>Haemamoeba vivax</i> (Grassi and Feletti, 1890)	

(8) It was obvious from the foregoing analysis that the gravest confusion would arise in the literature of malariology, if the *Règles* were to be strictly applied to the names of human malaria parasites, involving, as this would, among other changes (i) the transfer of the trivial name *malariae* from the Quartan Malaria Parasite (for which it was invariably used but to which it did not properly belong) to the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite (to which it correctly belonged but for which it was never used), and (ii) the acceptance (equally confusing) of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite instead of the Quartan Malaria Parasite as the type species of the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli. All specialists were agreed in asking the Commission to use their plenary powers to prevent these disastrous changes from becoming necessary. The first could be achieved by suppressing the trivial name *malariae* Laveran, 1881, altogether, and by validating the trivial name *malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, for the Quartan Malaria Parasite; the second could be achieved by the Commission

using their plenary powers to set aside the existing type designation for the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli and by the Commission itself designating *Haemamoeba malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, to be the type species of this genus. In order to validate the use of the trivial name *falciparum* Welch, 1897, it would be necessary to suppress all trivial names given to the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite subsequent to the name *malariae* Laveran, 1881 (which, as indicated above, it would be necessary in any case to suppress for the purpose of enabling the trivial name *malariae* to be used for the Quartan Malaria Parasite) and prior to the publication of the name *falciparum* Welch. He (the Acting President) recommended that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to suppress, or, as the case might be, to declare invalid or inapplicable or non-existent all the names bestowed upon the human malaria parasites up to the end of the XIXth century which had been examined in the study placed before the Commission, other than the names now proposed to be validated. The names published by Danilewsky in 1891 had already been declared unavailable under *Opinion* 101. Turning to procedural questions, the Acting President said that it would be necessary (i) to cancel the incorrect statements regarding the generic names *Plasmodium* and *Laverania* contained in *Opinion* 104 and the consequent incorrect particulars regarding those names in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology", (ii) to insert in that "Official List" amended particulars regarding the foregoing generic names, (iii) to insert entries in the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology" and in the corresponding "Index" of rejected and invalid specific trivial names recording the decisions taken to suppress or to declare invalid, inapplicable or non-existent the names now recommended to be so suppressed or so declared, and (iv) to place on the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology" the correct trivial names as now stabilised for the three species of human malaria parasites under consideration.

(9) He (the Acting President) regretted that it had been necessary to burden the Commission with such a mass of detail, but, as they would have realised, this was unavoidable in even the most condensed presentation of the present case, if that presentation was to deal with each of the individual problems involved. It was difficult to imagine an application for the use of the plenary powers of greater importance than that now submitted or one which would be more widely supported by authoritative opinion in all parts of the world. He (the Acting President) therefore

confidently placed this application before the Commission for their approval.

(10) Finally, he (the Acting President) wished to express his thanks for the valuable advice and great assistance and encouragement which, while preparing the present application, he had received from leading protozoologists and other interested specialists. In particular, he desired to acknowledge the help received from Sir Rickard Christophers (Cambridge University, Cambridge), Brigadier J. A. Sinton (War Office, London), Dr. C. M. Wenyon (The Wellcome Research Institution, London), Professor Robert L. Usinger (University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.), Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky (United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.), Dr. C. Robert Coatney (United States Public Health Service, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, U.S.A.), and Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck (United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.), the last two of whom had been so kind as to furnish photostat copies of rare Italian papers on the malaria parasites, originals of which were not available in London.

IN THE DISCUSSION which ensued, the view was expressed on all hands that it was the clear duty of the Commission to use their plenary powers in the manner proposed, in order to prevent the catastrophic confusion not only in the systematic literature of Protozoa but also—and, in this case this was of much greater importance—in the vast medical and technical literature of malariology. The Secretary to the Commission was congratulated upon the masterly fashion in which he had assembled the complex mass of data which it was necessary to consider in order to determine the correct position as it existed under the *Règles*.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

(1) to cancel the incorrect particulars relating to the generic names *Plasmodium* and *Laverania* contained :—

- (a) in *Opinion* 104 ;
- (b) in consequence of (a) above, in the “ Official List of Generic Names in Zoology ” ;

(2) to use their plenary powers :—

- (a) to suppress for all purposes the under-mentioned trivial names published for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite :—
malariae Laveran, 1881 (as published in the binominal combination *Oscillaria malariae*)

malariae Marchiafava & Celli, 1885 (as published in the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*)

malariae Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (as published in the binominal combination *Laverania malariae*) (in so far as this was published as a new name and not as the trivial name *malariae* Laveran, 1881);

- (b) to suppress for all purposes other than Article 35 the undermentioned trivial names published for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite:—

falciforme Antolisei & Angelini, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Ematozoo falciforme*)

laverani Labbé, 1894 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba laverani*)

falciforme Thayer & Hewitson, 1895 (as published in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciforme*);

- (c) to set aside the indication, by monotypy, of *Plasmodium malariae* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885 (the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite) as the type species (i) of the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, and (ii) of the genus *Hämatophyllum* Metschnikoff, 1887 (the name of which was published as a substitute name (*nom. nov.*) for *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, in the erroneous belief that that name was not available under the *Règles*), and in place of the foregoing species to designate *Haemamoeba malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (the Quartan Malaria Parasite) to be the type species both of the genus *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, and of the genus *Hämatophyllum* Metschnikoff, 1887;

- (d) to validate the undermentioned trivial names:—

malariae Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba malariae*) to be the name of the Quartan Malaria Parasite, notwithstanding the fact that, prior to the

suppression under the plenary powers of the trivial names consisting of the word "malariae", specified in (a) above, that name had been an invalid secondary homonym ;

falciparum Welch, 1897 (as published in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciparum*) to be the name of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite ;

- (e) to set aside the indication, by monotypy, of *Laverania malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, or, as the case may be, *Oscillaria malariae* Laveran, 1881, (being names for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite suppressed under (a) above) as the type species of the genus *Laverania* Feletti & Grassi, 1889, and in the place of the species so named to designate *Haematozoon falciparum* Welch, 1897, to be the type species of that genus ;
- (f) to validate the generic name *Laverania* Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (type species, by designation under the plenary powers, under (e) above : *Haematozoon falciparum* Welch, 1897, validated under the plenary powers, under (d) above, as the name of the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite) ;
- (3) to declare the undermentioned generic names to be invalid or not required for the reasons severally stated below against the names in question :—

Generic name	Reason why generic name cited in Col. (1) is invalid or not required
(1)	(2)
<i>Oscillaria</i> Laveran, 1881 (in so far as Laveran published this as a new name and not as <i>Oscillaria</i> Schrank, 1823)	Invalid because a homonym of <i>Oscillaria</i> Schrank, 1823, that name retaining under Article 1 its right under Article 34, notwithstanding the fact that the genus so named has been transferred to the Vegetable Kingdom

Hämatophyllum Invalid because an objec-
Metschnikoff; tive synonym of *Plas-*
1887 *modium* Marchiafava
& Celli, 1885, the
two nominal genera
having the same
nominal species as type
species

Haemamoeba Feletti Invalid because the type
& Grassi, 1889 species of this genus
(*Haemamoeba malariae*
Feletti & Grassi,
1889) has, under (2)
(c) above, been desig-
nated under the
plenary powers to be
the type species of the
genus having the older
name *Plasmodium*
Marchiafava & Celli,
1885.

Ematozoo Antolisei Not required because its
& Angelini, 1890 type species (*Emato-*
zoo falciforme Antolisei
& Angelini, 1890) is a
subjective synonym of
Haematozoon falciparum Welch, 1897,
designated under the
plenary powers, under
(2) (f) above, to be the
type species of the
genus *Laverania* Feletti
& Grassi, 1889 ;

Haematozoon Thayer Not required because its
& Hewitson, 1895 type species (*Haemato-*
zoon falciforme Thayer
& Hewitson, 1895) is
a subjective synonym
of *Haematozoon falciparum* Welch, 1897,
designated under the
plenary powers, under
(2) (f) above, to be the
type species of the
genus *Laverania* Feletti
& Grassi, 1889 ;

<i>Haemosporidium</i>	Invalid because its type
Lewkowicz, 1897	species, <i>Haemamoeba</i>
	<i>malariae</i> Feletti &
	Grassi, 1889 (by selec-
	tion under Article 30,
	Rule (g) and <i>Opinion</i>
	35) is the same nominal
	species as that which,
	under the plenary
	powers, has, under (2)
	(c) above, been desig-
	nated as the type spe-
	cies of the genus having
	the older name <i>Plas-</i>
	<i>modium</i> Marchiafava
	& Celli, 1885

- (4) to declare that the undermentioned trivial names, each of which was published as the name of a new avian parasite but in the description of each of which there appeared an incorrect statement that the parasite in question had been found in the blood of human malaria patients, were not available as trivial names for the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite (the parasite misidentified with the avian parasite concerned), these trivial names adhering under the *Règles* to the avian parasites, from which the original descriptions of these parasites were drawn up by their respective authors:—

praecox Grassi & Feletti, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba praecox*)

immaculata Grassi, 1891 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba immaculata*)

- (5) to declare that the undermentioned terms consisting of Latin adjectives published in the genitive case, in agreement not with the generic name (as required by Article 14(1)(a)) but with the specific trivial name, either expressed or understood, were published not as subspecific trivial names of human malaria parasites, but as technical designations for those species and that the Latin adjectives in question accordingly possess no status under the *Règles* as subspecific trivial names:—

quartanae Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published

in connection with the binominal combination
Plasmodium malariae)

tertianae Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published
in connection with the binominal combination
Plasmodium malariae)

quotidianae Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published
in connection with the binominal combination
Plasmodium malariae)

tertianae Kruse, 1892 (as published in connection
with the binominal combination *Plasmodium*
malariae)

quartanae Kruse, 1892 (as published in connec-
tion with the binominal combination *Plas-*
modium malariae)

irregularis Kruse, 1892 (as published in con-
nection with the binominal combination *Plas-*
modium malariae)

tertianae Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in con-
nection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*)

quartanae Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in
connection with the generic name *Haemo-*
sporidium)

undecimanae Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in
connection with the generic name *Haemo-*
sporidium)

sexdecimanae Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in
connection with the generic name *Haemo-*
sporidium)

vigesimo-tertianae Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published
in connection with the generic name *Haemo-*
sporidium) ;

(6) to place on record :—

(a) that there was no such generic name as
Haematomonas Osler, 1886, Osler in the
passage in question not having published a
new generic name but having referred to the
previously published name *Haematomonas*
Mitrophanow, 1883 ;

(b) that the undermentioned generic and trivial
names published for human malaria para-
sites by Danilewsky, 1891, possessed no
status under the *Règles*, the paper in which
they were published having been declared

by the Commission in *Opinion* 101 to be unavailable for nomenclatorial purposes;—

(i) the generic names :—

Cytamoeba Danilewsky, 1891

Cytosporon Danilewsky, 1891

Cytozoon Danilewsky, 1891

Haemocytosporon Danilewsky, 1891

(ii) the trivial name *hominis* Danilewsky, 1891 (as published in the binominal combination *Laverania hominis*);

(c) that the trivial name *quartana* Labbé, 1894 (as published as a subspecific trivial name in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba laverani* var. *quartana*), is not required for the Quartan Malaria Parasite, it being a junior subjective synonym of the trivial name *malariae* Feletti & Grassi 1889 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba malariae*) validated under the plenary powers under (2) (d) above ;

(d) that the undermentioned alleged trivial names, not having been published, were cheironyms and accordingly possessed no status under the *Règles* :—

irregularis Sakharov, 1892 (erroneously alleged to have been published as a subspecific trivial name in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba febris irregularis*)

tropica Koch, 1899 (erroneously alleged to have been published in the binominal combination *Plasmodium tropica*) ;

(7) to declare that the trivial name *vivax* Grassi & Feletti, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba vivax*) is the oldest available trivial name for, and therefore the valid trivial name of, the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite ;

(8) to declare that the trivial name *tertiana* Labbé, 1894 (as published as a subspecific trivial name in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba laverani* var. *tertiana*) is not required for the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite, being a subjective synonym of the earlier published trivial name *vivax* Grassi & Feletti, 1890 ;

- (9) to substitute the following particulars in regard to the generic names *Plasmodium* and *Laverania* in the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" in place of the particulars deleted therefrom in accordance with (1) above :—

Plasmodium Marchiafava & Celli, 1885 (type species by designation under the plenary powers : *Haemamoeba malariae* Feletti & Grassi, 1889) (the Quartan Malaria Parasite);

Laverania Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (type species, by designation under the plenary powers : *Haematozoon falciparum* Welch, 1897) (the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite) (generic name to be used by authors who consider the Malignant Tertian (or Aestivo-Autumnal) Malaria Parasite to be generically distinct from the Quartan Malaria Parasite);

- (10) to place the undermentioned generic names and alleged generic names on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology" :—

Cytamoeba Danilewsky, 1891 (a name possessing no status under the *Règles*, the Commission having ruled (*Opinion* 101) that the paper in which it was published is not available for nomenclatorial purposes)

Cytosporon Danilewsky, 1891 (a name possessing no status under the *Règles*, the Commission having ruled (*Opinion* 101) that the paper in which it was published is not available for nomenclatorial purposes)

Cytozoon Danilewsky, 1891 (a name possessing no status under the *Règles*, the Commission having ruled (*Opinion* 101) that the paper in which it was published is not available for nomenclatorial purposes)

Haemamoeba Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (invalid because an objective synonym of *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, as defined under the plenary powers in (2) (c) above, but available for the purposes of Article 34)

Haematomonas Osler, 1886 (a cheironym based upon a misreading of a passage referring to the generic name *Haematomonas* Mitrophanow, 1883)

Hämatophyllum Metschnikoff, 1887 (invalid because an objective synonym of *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, but available for the purposes of Article 34)

Haemocytosporon Danilewsky, 1891 (a name possessing no status under the *Règles*, the Commission having ruled (*Opinion* 101) that the paper in which it was published is not available for nomenclatorial purposes)

Haemosporidium Lewkowicz, 1897 (invalid because an objective synonym of *Plasmodium* Marchiafava & Celli, 1885, as defined under the plenary powers in (2) (c) above but available for the purposes of Article 34)

Oscillaria Laveran, 1881 (in so far as published by Laveran as a new name, invalid as a homonym of *Oscillaria* Schrank, 1823);

- (11) to place the under-mentioned trivial names on the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology":—

falciparum Welch, 1897 (as published in the binominal combination *Haematozoon falciparum*) (the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite)

malariae Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba malariae*) (the Quartan Malaria Parasite)

vivax Grassi & Feletti, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba vivax*) (the Benign Tertian Malaria Parasite);

- (12) to place the undermentioned trivial names and alleged trivial names on the "Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Trivial Names in Zoology":—

falciforme Antolisei & Angelini, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Ematozoo falciforme*) (suppressed under the plenary powers, under (2) (b) above, for all purposes other than Article 35)

falciforme Thayer & Hewitson, 1895 (as published in the binominal combination *Haematooon falciforme*) (suppressed under the plenary powers, under (2) (b) above, for all purposes other than Article 35)

hominis Danilewsky, 1891 (as published in the binominal combination *Laverania hominis*) (a name possessing no status under the *Règles*, the Commission having ruled (*Opinion* 101) that the paper in which it was published is not available for nomenclatorial purposes)

immaculata Grassi, 1891 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba immaculata*) (not applicable to the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite, but available for the avian parasite, on which the description by the original author was based)

irregularis Kruse, 1892 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

irregularis Sakharov (erroneously alleged to have been published in 1892 as a subspecific trivial name in the trinominal combination *Haemamoeba febris irregularis*) (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

laverani Labbé, 1894 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba laverani*) (suppressed under the plenary powers for all purposes other than Article 35, under (2) (b) above)

malariae Feletti & Grassi, 1889 (as published in the binominal combination *Laverania malariae*) (in so far as this was a new name and not merely a use of the trivial name *malariae* Laveran, 1881) (suppressed for all purposes under the plenary powers under (2) (a) above)

malariae Laveran, 1881 (as published in the binominal combination *Oscillaria malariae*) (suppressed for all purposes under the plenary powers under (2) (a) above)

malariae Marchiafava & Celli, 1885 (as published in the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*) (suppressed for all purposes under the plenary powers under (2) (a) above)

praecox Grassi & Feletti, 1890 (as published in the binominal combination *Haemamoeba praecox*) (not applicable to the Malignant Tertian Malaria Parasite, but available for the avian parasite, on which the description by the original authors was based)

quartanae Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

quartanae Kruse, 1892 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

quartanae Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

quotidianae Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

sexdecimanae Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemos-*

poridium) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

tertiana Celli & Sanfelice, 1891 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

tertiana Kruse, 1892 (as published in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

tertiana Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

tropica Koch (erroneously alleged to have been published in 1899 as a specific trivial name in the binominal combination *Plasmodium tropica*) (a cheironym possessing no status under the *Règles*)

undecimana Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*)

vigesimotertiana Lewkowicz, 1897 (as published in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*) (published as a technical designation, not as a trivial name, and in consequence possessing no status under the *Règles*);

- (13) to place on record their grateful thanks to the protozoologists, bibliographers and other specialists who, by furnishing information and advice on systematic and bibliographical questions or by supplying photostat copies of rare papers needed in the course of the present investigation into the nomenclature of the human malaria parasites or otherwise, had contributed to the

successful elucidation of the complex problems involved ;

(14) to congratulate Secretary Hemming on the masterly fashion in which he had marshalled the evidence in the light of which the decisions now taken had been reached ;

(15) to render an *Opinion* recording the decisions specified in (1) to (12) above.

Article 14(1)(a) :
on term consisting
of an adjective
denoting a sub-
species or infra-
subspecific form of a
species, whose trivial
name is a noun in
the genitive case,
declared not to
acquire status as a
subspecific or
infra-subspecific
trivial name, if
published in
grammatical
agreement not with
the generic name
but with the
trivial name of the
species, either
expressed or
understood

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
4th Meeting,
Conclusion 5)

60. Arising out of the decision recorded in Conclusion 59(5) above, that the terms *quartanae*, *tertiana*, etc., used by Celli and Sanfelice, 1891 (in connection with the binominal combination *Plasmodium malariae*), being adjectives in the genitive case in grammatical agreement not with the generic name (as required by Article 14(1) (a)) but with the specific trivial name *malariae* (a noun in the genitive case), were published as technical designations for the subspecies concerned and that this applied also to the same and other adjectives in grammatical agreement with a specific trivial name, consisting of a noun in the genitive case, understood but not expressed similarly used by Lewkowicz, 1897 (in connection with the generic name *Haemosporidium*) and therefore that the Latin adjectives so used possessed no status under the *Règles* as subspecific trivial names, THE COMMISSION agreed :—

(1) to recommend that words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear :—

- (a) that the provision relating to the automatic correction of orthographical and other infringements of Articles 14-16, 18 and 20, which, at the meeting noted in the margin, it had been agreed to recommend should be inserted in the *Règles*, did not apply to a case where a subspecific or infra-subspecific form of a species, the trivial name of which consisted of a noun in the genitive case, was denoted by an adjective in grammatical agreement not with the generic name (as required by Article 14) but with the specific trivial name, either expressed or understood ;
- (b) that an adjective used in the manner indicated in (a) above for the purpose of distinguishing a subspecies or infra-subspecific form did not acquire thereby the status of a subspecific, or infra-subspecific, trivial name ;

(2) to report to the Section on Nomenclature the recommendation specified in (1) above and the conclusions reached in regard to the nomenclature of the human malaria parasites, as recorded in Conclusion 59 above;

(3) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, forthwith to submit to the Section on Nomenclature the Report referred to in (2) above.

(The Acting President thereupon submitted the foregoing Report to the Section on Nomenclature.)

" Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology " : clarification of scope of, in certain respects

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 9th Meeting, Conclusion 42)

(Previous references: Paris Session, 14th Meeting, Conclusions 24 and 36)

(Previous reference: Paris Session, 8th Meeting, Conclusion 6)

61. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that there were two small points in connection with the " Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology " on which further clarification was desirable. As this " List " was intended to provide a means for recording the trivial names of species, the nomenclature of which it was desired to stabilise, it would consist mainly of trivial names which had originally been published in binominal combinations. In some cases, however, it happened that the species the name of which it was desired to stabilise (for example because it was the type species of an important genus) had originally been described as a subspecies of some other species. In such a case the trivial name of the species concerned would be a name which had originally been published as a subspecific trivial name as part of a trinominal combination. Two such cases had been considered in the course of that evening's discussions, namely the type species of the genus *Euchloë* Hübner, [1819] (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera) and the type species of *Brissus* Gray, 1825 (Class Echinoidea, Order Spatangoida). In each of these cases, the Commission had agreed that the trivial name in question should be placed on the " Official List ". This was clearly the right course. It was not absolutely clear, however, whether the existing decision in regard to this " Official List " covered this class of case. It was desirable therefore that it should be expressly placed on record that in such cases names originally published as subspecific trivial names were eligible for admission to this " Official List ". The second point was of a somewhat different kind: it would be remembered that, at the suggestion of Alternate Commissioner Beltrán it had been agreed, in concurrence with the Section on Nomenclature, that, where it was decided to stabilise the generic nomenclature of a given group of species by means of the " Official List of Generic Names in Zoology " but there was not full agreement among specialists as to whether more than one

genus should be recognised for taxonomic purposes, two or more names should be placed on the "Official List," subject to the insertion against the later published of the generic name or names in question of a note that the generic name concerned had been placed on the "Official List" for the benefit of those specialists who regarded the type species of the genus so named as generically distinct from the species which was the type species of the genus bearing the oldest of the generic names so placed on the "List". A similar problem would sometimes arise in connection with the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology", for the Commission would sometimes want to place on that "List" a trivial name which was regarded by some specialists as the trivial name of a species, but by others as the trivial name of a subspecies of some second species. It was desirable in this case also that it should be made clear in the provisions governing this "Official List" that, *mutatis mutandis*, the principles agreed upon (on the suggestion of Alternate Commissioner Beltrán) in the case of the "Official List of Generic Names in Zoology" applied also to the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology".

IN THE DISCUSSION which followed, it was generally agreed that express provision should be made in the provisions governing the "Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology" to meet the two classes of case to which the the Acting President had referred. The view was expressed however that, while this "Official List" was intended primarily for recording the trivial names of species, this should not be held to render ineligible for admission to this "List" trivial names, which all specialists were agreed were subspecific trivial names, in cases where, in the opinion of the Commission, there was some good reason why the trivial name in question should be stabilised in this way. This suggestion won general support and in consequence consideration was given to the question whether the title agreed upon for this "Official List" would require to be changed. Much discussion had already taken place at previous meetings in regard to the title to be given to this "Official List" and it was generally felt that the title that had finally been adopted was the most suitable that could be devised. The fact that names regarded by specialists as the trivial names not of species but of subspecies were now to be rendered eligible for admission to this "List" was in no way inconsistent with its present title, for from the nomenclatorial point of view, a specific trivial name differed in no way from a subspecific trivial name, the sole difference between the two classes of name being the subjective taxonomic view taken by specialists regarding

the systematic status of the unit represented by the animal so named, that is, whether that unit should be regarded as a species or as a subspecies.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to recommend that it should be made clear in the provisions governing the “ Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ” that, in addition to trivial names which were both originally published as specific trivial names (i.e. as part of a binominal combination) and were also currently regarded by specialists as the trivial names of taxonomically valid species, the following classes of names should also be eligible for admission to the foregoing “ Official List ” :—
 - (a) trivial names originally published as the trivial names of subspecies but now regarded as the trivial names of species ;
 - (b) trivial names, whether originally published as specific trivial names or as subspecific trivial names, now regarded as subspecific trivial names ;
- (2) to recommend that there should be added to the provisions governing the “ Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ” a provision prescribing that, where the Commission decided to place on the “ Official List ” a trivial name regarded as a specific trivial name by some specialists but by others as a subspecific trivial name :—
 - (a) a note should be inserted against the entry in the “ Official List ” to the trivial name in question that it had been placed on the said “ Official List ” without prejudice to the question whether it was a specific, or a subspecific, trivial name ; and that
 - (b) in such a case there should at the same time be placed on the “ Official List ” the trivial name of the species, of which, in the opinion of some specialists, the taxonomic unit bearing the other trivial name was a subspecies ;
- (3) that the extension of the scope of the “ Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology ” specified in (1) and (2) above did not call for any change in the title which, at the meeting noted in

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
11th Meeting,
Conclusion 5(1)(a))

the margin, it had been agreed should be the title of the foregoing " Official List " ;

- (4) to report to the Section on Nomenclature the recommendation in regard to the scope of the " Official List of Specific Trivial Names in Zoology " specified in (1) and (2) above and the conclusion in regard to the title to be given to that " Official List " specified in (3) above ;
- (5) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, forthwith to submit to the Section on Nomenclature the Report referred to in (4) above.

(The Acting President thereupon submitted the foregoing Report to the Section on Nomenclature.)

**Editorial
Committee charged
with the duty of
editing the revised
text of the
" Règles " :
proposals
submitted to the
Section on
Nomenclature in
regard to the
composition of**

*(Previous references:
Paris Session,
11th Meeting,
Conclusions 5(1)(b)
and (3))*

62. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that at the meeting held that day in the forenoon the Commission, in agreement with the Section on Nomenclature, had agreed to substitute for the arrangements previously approved for the examination of the draft of the *Règles* as revised by the present Congress, when received from the jurists, and for the final settlement of any questions which might arise from that examination (including any questions which might be raised by Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners who had been in attendance during the Paris Session or, as respects drafting matters, by Commissioners who had not been in such attendance) an arrangement under which the foregoing duties would be assigned to an *ad hoc* Editorial Committee composed of three Commissioners, including, if so desired, Alternate Commissioners, who had been present throughout the Paris Congress. The question of the composition of this Editorial Committee was not a matter which could have been settled at that meeting and it had accordingly been decided that this question should be postponed for consideration at a meeting to be held later in the course of the same day. He (the Acting President) had now to report that in accordance with the request addressed to him at the morning meeting, he had held consultations during the day with leading European and American zoologists on the question of the proposals to be submitted in regard to the selection of the zoologists to be invited to serve on the Editorial Committee. There was general agreement that the membership of this Committee should consist of the Secretary to the Commission and of one European, and one American, member of the Commission. For the European seat, all agreed that it was desirable to secure the services of a zoo-

logist, whose mother tongue was French but who was also thoroughly familiar with the English language, for this qualification would be of especial value in ensuring the closest comparison of the draft of the substantive French text of the *Règles* with the draft of the English translation of that text. The unanimous view of all the zoologists consulted was that this place should be offered to Professor V. van Straelen (Belgium) who had not only played an important part as an Alternate Member of the Commission, in the reform of the *Règles* agreed upon during the present Congress, and possessed in an outstanding measure the special qualifications required, but was also a zoologist of the highest distinction, whose appointment to the Editorial Committee would be generally acclaimed by European zoologists. Professor van Straelen was unfortunately detained by another engagement elsewhere but he had authorised him (the Acting President) to state that, if it was the general wish of the Commission that he should serve on the Editorial Committee, he would be willing to be nominated for election thereto. For the American seat on the Committee, the American zoologists consulted would have desired to nominate Professor J. Chester Bradley, the senior of the American members of the Commission attending the present Congress, but they realised that this was not practicable, in view of the arrangements made by Professor Chester Bradley to start an extensive tour of Africa shortly after the close of the Congress. The American zoologists accordingly proposed that the American seat on the Editorial Committee should be offered to Professor Robert L. Usinger, who, as an Alternate Member of the Commission, had attended all the meetings of the Commission at which the reform of the *Règles* had been under consideration and had himself played an outstanding part in the discussions leading to the decisions reached. Professor Usinger had indicated that, if so invited by the Commission, he would be willing to be nominated to serve on the Editorial Committee.

IN THE DISCUSSION which ensued, general satisfaction was expressed at the result of the consultations undertaken by the Acting President, the nominations suggested meeting with the approval of all present.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to nominate the undermentioned Members and Alternate Members of the Commission, who had been in attendance throughout the Paris Session, to be the members of the Editorial Committee charged with the duty of examining

the text, when received from the jurists, of the *Règles Internationales*, as revised by the present Congress, the appointment of which the Section on Nomenclature, in agreement with the Commission, had, at the meeting held in the forenoon of the same day, agreed to recommend for approval by the Congress at the final *Concilium Plenum* to be held on the following day (Tuesday, 27th July 1948):—

Commissioner Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (*Secretary to the Commission*)

Alternate Commissioner V. van Straelen (Belgium)

Alternate Commissioner Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.);

- (2) to report the nominations specified in (1) above, to the Section on Nomenclature, with a request that they be approved and adopted, and with an intimation that, if the said nominations were so approved and adopted, it was the intention of the Commission, with the concurrence of the Section, to insert particulars of the membership of the Editorial Committee in the relevant paragraph of the Report to the Congress which they had themselves unanimously adopted earlier during the present day and which had subsequently been similarly approved and adopted by the Section for submission to the Congress in *Concilium Plenum*;
- (3) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, forthwith to submit to the Section on Nomenclature the Report referred to in (2) above.

(*The Acting President thereupon submitted the foregoing Report to the Section on Nomenclature.*)

Report to the Congress on work performed by the Commission during the Paris Session : concluding instalment submitted to the Section on Nomenclature

63. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) recalled that, in accordance with an arrangement made that morning, in agreement with the Section, he had at the close of the meeting held in the later part of that afternoon invited the Commission to submit a formal recommendation to the Section, then sitting jointly with the Commission, that the Section agree that the approval

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
11th Meeting,
Conclusion 6 (2))

(Previous reference:
13th Meeting,
Conclusion 51))

of the recommendations and decisions reached by the Commission signified by the Section at the time when it had approved the Commission's Report to the Congress should be held to extend also to the recommendations and conclusions reached by the Commission at later meetings held jointly with the Section. The recommendations adopted and the conclusions reached by the Commission during the present meeting had all been reported to the Section on Nomenclature. All that was now necessary was therefore to invite the Section to extend to those recommendations and conclusions the approval which it had signified when approving the Report agreed upon by the Commission for submission to the Congress in *Concilium Plenum*. On the adoption by the Section of a proposal so submitted, all the necessary formal action would have been taken; every recommendation adopted, and every conclusion reached, by the Commission during their present Session would have been reported to the Section; every such recommendation would have been approved by the Section and covered by the Report submitted to the Congress by the Commission and the Section for approval in *Concilium Plenum*.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to request the Section on Nomenclature, acting under the procedure agreed upon at the meeting held in the forenoon of the same day, to extend the approval then given to the recommendations and conclusions either specified in, or referred to in, the Report then submitted by the Commission for transmission to the Congress, to cover also the recommendations adopted, and the conclusions reached, by the Commission during their present (fourteenth) meeting and already reported by the Commission to the Section during the course of the said meeting, so that, when the foregoing Report was submitted to the Congress in *Concilium Plenum*, it should cover the entire field of the work performed by the Commission and the Section during the present Congress;
- (2) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission, forthwith to submit to the Section on Nomenclature the request specified in (1) above.

(The Acting President thereupon submitted the foregoing request to the Section on Nomenclature.)

Decisions taken by the Commission in "Opinions" and other publications (method to be adopted for recording): consideration of resolution regarding, submitted on behalf of the Committee on Nomenclature of the Smithsonian Institution Washington, D.C.

64. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that earlier during the present Session Professor Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.) had notified him that the Committee on Nomenclature of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. had requested him to submit to the Commission during its Session in Paris a Resolution on the subject of the procedure which, in the opinion of the Committee, was desirable should be followed in preparing texts recording decisions taken by the Commission. On receiving this intimation from Professor Usinger, he had at once assured him that before the close of the Paris Session he, as the Acting President, would provide an opportunity for Professor Usinger to bring forward his Resolution and for a full discussion to take place on the issues raised. He had added that in the meantime he would be much obliged if Professor Usinger would be good enough to furnish him with a copy of the Resolution which he desired to bring forward, so that he (the Acting President), in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission and therefore the Officer of the Commission responsible for the recording of decisions taken by the Commission, might have an opportunity of considering the points which it was desired to raise, before the discussion actually took place in the Commission. Professor Usinger had immediately acceded to this request and not long afterwards had handed in the terms of the proposed Resolution. This Resolution was headed: "Resolution submitted by R. L. Usinger for the Committee on Nomenclature of the Smithsonian Institution: J. Brookes Knight, C. W. Sabrosky, P. W. Oman, C. F. W. Muesebeck, F. A. Chase, and R. E. Blackwelder." He (the Acting President) now called upon Professor Usinger to read the Resolution which he had submitted and to make any supplementary explanations in regard thereto which he might wish to lay before the Commission.

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER ROBERT L. USINGER (U.S.A.) then read the following Resolution:—

"It is of the utmost importance that all published statements of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature carry the full authority of the Commission. This authority can not be the same in the case of *Opinions* and other publications issued under the "agreement in principle" procedure inaugurated at the Lisbon meetings in 1935 as compared with previous *Opinions* which were actually seen and voted upon in their final form by the Commission.

"Serious objections have been raised to the new procedure because of uncertainty as to whether or not the published wording carries the actual meaning of the points voted by the Commission. Now that the voting procedure has been liberalised it is even more important and at the same time easier to ensure that the formal stamp of approval be given to the actual wording of future publications of the Commission.

"Accordingly it is proposed that in every case the final draft, or in cases where urgency is very great proof sheets of official actions of the Commission be submitted to the full Commission with a rigorous time limit and with authority vested in the Secretary to evaluate the resulting comments and judge whether they should (1) be adopted; (2) be rejected, or (3) be submitted again to the Commission for further consideration."

Alternate Commissioner Usinger then said that he hoped that the Commission as a body would not think that, in making this proposal, he and his colleagues were in any way opposed to the Commission or were seeking to place difficulties in its path. The reverse was the case. It was because he and those associated with him were firm supporters of international co-operation in the field of zoological nomenclature that they put forward the present proposal, desiring, as they did, to see the position of the Commission strengthened. This aim could, however, in their view, be attained only by the adoption of measures to ensure that the contribution to the work of the Commission actually made by its members was increased to the maximum not only during the meetings of the Congress but also—and especially—during inter-Congress periods. In order to achieve this end, it was desirable that the responsibilities and powers of the Secretary to the Commission should be circumscribed to the fullest extent possible and that that Officer should be given only so much discretion as was absolutely necessary to enable him to give effect to decisions previously taken by the Commission. Further, it was desirable that, so far as possible, the Secretary to the Commission should abstain from expressing in print even his personal views on questions of zoological nomenclature. For the publication of such views, even in papers which were clearly marked as personal contributions only, were liable to give rise to misunderstandings (as had happened in Washington in the case of the "Editorial Notes" attached by the Secretary to the reissues of the older Opinions), since views expressed by the holder of the high Office of Secretary to the Commission inevitably carried great weight, even if they were personal opinions only.

Concluding, Alternate Commissioner Usinger expressed the hope that, for the reasons which he had explained, the Commission would adopt the Resolution which he had proposed, and would accordingly instruct the Secretary to guide his work in future by the principles there laid down.

COMMISSIONER CHESTER BRADLEY (U.S.A.) said that all would agree that it was essential that the wording used in *Opinions* for recording decisions taken by the Commission should give full effect to the decision taken by the Commission, neither adding anything to it nor sub-

tracting anything from it. This had always been the practice. There had been no change in this matter at Lisbon and no "agreement in principle" procedure had then been adopted. The numerous decisions then taken in regard to individual names, many of them on proposals submitted by himself, had all been recorded in the Report then unanimously submitted by the Commission to the Congress; the *Opinions* subsequently published merely gave effect to the decisions reached at Lisbon. He thought it important—and he felt sure that this was also the view of Secretary Hemming—that during inter-Congress periods as close a touch as possible should be maintained between the Secretary's Office on the one hand and the other members of the Commission on the other. It was equally important however to realise the great difficulties involved in running the Secretariat of the Commission; the volume of work was very great and its despatch depended entirely upon the efforts of the Commission's spare-time Secretary. He felt confident that Secretary Hemming was fully as anxious as anyone to maintain and develop contacts between himself, as Secretary, and the other members of the Commission during inter-Congress periods. Any practicable proposal for assisting the Secretary in his efforts in this direction would win his (Commissioner Chester Bradley's) support, but he could not associate himself with a proposal such as that which had been brought forward which, if adopted, would introduce unnecessary additional difficulties in the work of the Secretariat, by unduly limiting the discretion of the Secretary. Even if the proposal submitted by Alternate Commissioner Usinger had itself been free from objection, he (Commissioner Chester Bradley) would have felt bound to dissociate himself from the words in which it had been presented to the Commission. It was wrong in principle to speak of instructions being issued by the Commission to their Secretary, such phraseology being altogether misplaced and unnecessarily harsh. He would however be prepared to give his support to any proposal designed to secure such closer contacts within the Commission as the members of the Commission, including the Secretary, might consider would be helpful. It was, he knew, the desire of the Secretary to foster such contacts and he would, he did not doubt, be willing to extend his existing practice in this matter to the full extent of his power.

COMMISSIONER L. DI CAPORIACCO (ITALY) said that he had no sympathy with the proposal submitted by Alternate Commissioner Usinger. As the permanent members of the Commission were well aware, the present arrangements for the drafting of *Opinions* made it perfectly

clear what was the decision which had been taken by the Commission. No more could reasonably be required. For his part, he considered that the organisation of the Secretariat of the Commission was as good as could possibly be expected, having regard to the Commission's lack of funds and the fact that it had to rely entirely upon the efforts of its spare-time Secretary. The chief defect of the Commission throughout its history had been the extremely slow rate at which it worked. This was due not to any fault in the Secretariat but to the obsolete voting procedure with which the Commission had for so long unnecessarily burdened itself. Fortunately, this gratuitous handicap had been removed by the decision during the present Session to reform the voting procedure, a decision which, it might be hoped, would materially improve the efficiency with which the work of the Commission would in future be performed.

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER E. BELTRÁN (MEXICO) associated himself with the views just expressed by Commissioner di Caporiacco.

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER N. D. RILEY (UNITED KINGDOM) said that he agreed—as indeed everyone was agreed—that it was desirable that, so far as might be practicable, the Secretary to the Commission should keep the other Commissioners in close touch with the work of the Commission during inter-Congress periods. On the other hand, it was necessary to pay due regard to the very great difficulties, on account both of lack of funds and of lack of time, which confronted the Secretary to the Commission, as a spare-time Officer, in dealing with the very large amount of work which passed through the Secretariat of the Commission. He was opposed therefore to any procedure which would delay the essential work of the Commission, without conferring any corresponding benefit. As regards the *Opinions* of the Commission, it was, of course, essential that each should contain clear evidence regarding the terms of the decision actually taken by the Commission. This was fully provided for under the existing procedure. In these circumstances, he could not regard the proposal now before the Commission for a change in procedure as being of any practical value. He could not therefore give it his support.

(At this point further discussion took place in regard to the procedure to be adopted for securing the approval, by Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners who had been present during the Paris Congress, of the text

of the Minutes of the Meetings held by the Commission during its Paris Session, when these were available. The record of this discussion and of the decision reached by the Commission is given in the next following Conclusion.)

COMMISSIONER FRANCIS HEMMING (UNITED KINGDOM) (*Secretary to the Commission*) said that he had listened with close attention both to the remarks which had fallen from Alternate Commissioner Usinger and also to the subsequent discussion. As regards the former, he felt bound to say that the Resolution that had been submitted was based upon a serious misconception on a question of fact. It was a complete delusion to suppose that either at Lisbon or at any subsequent time the Commission had taken any decision which could be described as an "agreement in principle" procedure. For his part, he would have been strongly opposed to any such proposal, if it had ever been made. The Commission was a body charged with serious responsibilities and it would be quite wrong for it to adopt a procedure under which the members of the Commission divested themselves of part of their essential responsibilities by throwing them upon the shoulders of their Secretary. The actual proposal now submitted was therefore based upon a complete misunderstanding of the actual procedure of the Commission. He was however in general sympathy with the object sought in the Resolution if he was correct in interpreting what Alternate Commissioner Usinger had said as meaning that he and his associates desired to see the establishment of closer links during inter-Congress periods between the Secretary and the other members of the Commission. This was a matter however in which it was necessary to temper enthusiasm by a due regard to the hard facts of the situation. The Commission was not a body of whole-time salaried Commissioners, sitting continuously at a single centre, capable at any time of taking prompt decisions on matters submitted to them and possessing a whole-time salaried staff to carry out their decisions. If the Commission were such a body, many questions that were at present dealt with by the Secretary could usefully be referred to the Commission. As every zoologist knew, however, the actual structure of the Commission bore no resemblance to the ideal organisation outlined above. The members of the Commission were busy responsible zoologists holding (in most cases) important appointments in scientific institutions in many different parts of the world; they received no remuneration for the important services which they rendered as Commissioners; and the time which they devoted to their duties as members of the Commission was time which they voluntarily gave from what would

otherwise be their leisure hours. Nor did the Commission possess a whole-time salaried staff to give effect to its decisions ; all that it possessed was a spare-time honorary Secretary. Clearly, therefore, there were limits to the amount of time which the members of the Commission could be expected to give to the discharge of their duties ; equally there was a limit to the amount of time which the Commissioner who held the Office of Secretary could be expected to devote to the duties of that Office. In these circumstances, it was necessary to put first things first : the prime essential was that whatever decision appeared in an *Opinion* or *Declaration* was a decision which had been expressly taken by the Commission as a whole either at one of its periodical meetings or by correspondence. Every *Opinion* or *Declaration* that had been published during his occupancy of the Office of Secretary had, of course, complied with this requirement. In this matter he had formed the view, when first elected to be Secretary, that the *Opinions* previously published were defective in form, in that they did not show clearly that the required procedure had been complied with. He had accordingly introduced a form of certificate of verification which he had appended to every *Opinion* published under his responsibility. In taking this action, he had been criticised as unduly formalistic by the very group of zoologists who now came forward as the advocates of stricter control over the Secretary. He had always considered that the objections raised to the addition to the *Opinions* of a certificate of verification were misconceived and the criticisms now advanced from the opposite angle confirmed him in that view. In considering the proposal brought forward by Alternate Commissioner Usinger, it was necessary to bear in mind that there was only a certain amount of time which the Secretary to the Commission could devote (at night and at week-ends) to the work of the Commission : this could be spent in either of two ways, (1) in consulting the members of the Commission in essential matters requiring their decision and for the rest in making such progress as was possible with the scientific work of the Commission ; (2) in consulting members of the Commission not only on matters requiring their decision but on other matters also, to the detriment of the scientific work which the Commission exists to perform. The first of these courses was, in his judgment, the right one ; the second, which appeared to be that advocated by Alternate Commissioner Usinger and his friends, the wrong one. If the Commission had shown any disposition to favour the second of these courses, he would have elaborated the grounds on which he considered that proposal mischievous and misconceived. It was evident however that this was not

necessary, for the discussion which had taken place on Alternate Commissioner Usinger's proposal made it evident that it had won no support from the members of the Commission.

(Previous reference :
Paris Session,
6th Meeting,
Conclusion 9)

Turning to the comments made by Alternate Commissioner Usinger regarding the "Editorial Notes" that he had attached to the reissues of the older *Opinions*, Secretary Hemming reminded the Commission that, when introducing the proposals for the incorporation in the *Règles* of the decisions embodied in the *Opinions*, he had pointed out that a minor incidental advantage of the course recommended was that it would eliminate the need for "Editorial Notes" of the kind to which Alternate Commissioner Usinger had referred, by depriving these *Opinions* of all except historical interest and importance. At the time when these "Editorial Notes" had been published, he had considered—and he remained of the same opinion—that it would have been indefensible to republish those *Opinions* without commentaries of the kind provided, for many of those *Opinions* had been rendered out of date and, in the absence of adequate explanations, positively misleading as the result of the failure of the Commission over a long period to keep their *Opinions* up-to-date in the light of subsequent events, such as the changes introduced into Article 25 by the Budapest Congress of 1927. Further, as the Commission now realised, there were cases where decisions taken by the Commission at one date were inconsistent with decisions already given. In these cases also (such as that presented by the generic name *Taenia* Linnaeus), it would have been quite wrong to republish the old *Opinions* without comment. It would, he agreed, have been better if these "Editorial Notes" could have been published under the express authority of the Commission, but that was not practicable at the time when the reissues in question appeared. In actual fact, no harm had been done, for, as the Commission was aware, they had during the present Session decided to incorporate in the *Règles* provisions which gave effect to the comments made in those "Notes" and, as regards those which dealt with individual cases of zoological nomenclature, to take action on the matters there raised.

Summing up his views on the subject raised by Alternate Commissioner Usinger, Secretary Hemming repeated that, so long as he remained Secretary to the Commission, every necessary step would be taken to ensure that, as in the past, decisions recorded in *Opinions* and *Declarations* conformed scrupulously in every respect with the decisions actually taken by the members of the Commission. As

regards other matters, he must be allowed to retain his present discretion as regards what matters should be put to the Commission for decision and what matters could properly be decided on their behalf by himself as Secretary. He fully shared the view that it was desirable that everything possible should be done by himself to keep the other members of the Commission fully informed regarding the state of work of the Commission during inter-Congress periods; he paid tribute in this connection to the understanding and constructive spirit by which the suggestions made by Commissioner Chester Bradley were inspired. Taking up that suggestion, he (Secretary Hemming) would be prepared, if all those present did likewise, to vote in favour of a resolution which first took note of the existing procedure for securing the prior approval of members of the Commission on all matters relating to decisions recorded in *Opinions* and *Declarations*, and, second, invited the Secretary to the Commission to do everything which, having regard to the difficulties inevitably involved in operating the Secretariat of the Commission in the absence of an assured income and without qualified whole-time salaried officials, was, in his opinion, practicable to extend and formalise the existing procedure, (a) for seeking the advice of members of the Commission, (b) for consulting them on minor, as well as on major, matters, as these arose, and (c) for keeping them informed generally of the progress of the work of the Secretariat of the Commission. If Alternate Commissioner Usinger were to find a decision of this kind acceptable and were accordingly to ask leave to withdraw the proposal which he had himself placed before the Commission, he (Secretary Hemming), as Acting President, would then put this alternative proposal to the Commission as an alternative motion. If however Alternate Commissioner Usinger desired an express decision by the Commission on his own proposal, then he (the Acting President) would put his alternative proposal to the Commission as an amendment to the proposal submitted by Alternate Commissioner Usinger. If that amendment were to be adopted by the Commission, that adoption would carry with it automatically the rejection of Alternate Commissioner Usinger's proposal. If on the other hand the amendment were to be defeated, the next step would be for the Commission to take a straight vote on Alternate Commissioner Usinger's proposal.

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER ROBERT L. USINGER (U.S.A.) intimated that in the circumstances he did not wish to pursue the proposal under discussion to the extent of asking the Commission to take a vote upon it. He was prepared to accept the amendment which, on the

suggestion of Commissioner Chester Bradley, the Acting President had just outlined.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT said that the statement just made by Alternate Commissioner Usinger cleared the air. It was, therefore, now possible formally to put to the Commission, as a substantive motion, the proposal embodying Commissioner Chester Bradley's suggestion which he had outlined a few minutes earlier. This he accordingly now did.

THE COMMISSION thereupon unanimously agreed :—

- (1) to take note of the procedure already in force for ensuring that the wording of decisions recorded in the *Opinions* and *Declarations* published in their name was such as clearly to indicate the precise terms agreed upon by the Commission, when taking the decision in question ;
- (2) to defer until the next item the decision to be taken in regard to the arrangements to be made to ensure that the draft of the Minutes of the Meetings held by the Commission during its Paris Session, when prepared by the Secretary after the close of the Congress, were concurred in by the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners who had attended the Paris Congress, as constituting a full and accurate account of the decisions then taken ;
- (3) to invite the Secretary to the Commission to do everything which, having regard to the difficulties inevitably involved in operating the Secretariat of the Commission in the absence of an assured income and without qualified whole-time salaried officials, was, in his opinion, practicable to extend and formalise the existing procedure, (a) for seeking the advice of members of the Commission, (b) for consulting members of the Commission on minor, as well as on major, matters, as these arose, and (c) for keeping them informed generally of the progress of the work of the Secretariat of the Commission.

Minutes of the Meetings of the Commission during its Paris Session : arrangements to be made for finalising the text of

65. As recorded in Conclusion 64 above, a discussion took place in the Commission regarding the nature of the procedure to be adopted to ensure that the draft of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Commission held during its Paris Session, when prepared by the Secretary to the Commission after the close of the Congress, were concurred in by the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners who

had attended the Paris Congress, as constituting a full and accurate account of the decisions then taken.

There was general agreement that adequate time should be provided to enable Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners who had attended the Paris Congress to study carefully the draft of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Commission held during that Session. This was particularly necessary in view of the large number and important character of the decisions taken. In the majority of cases full material in the form of the Papers of the I.C.(48) Series was already in the hands of Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners to enable them to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of the record prepared and it would only be necessary for them to make sure that any amendments agreed upon in discussion had been duly recorded. In some cases, however, the Commission had taken equally definite decisions but had agreed that, in view of the complexity of the drafting involved, it should be left to the Secretary to prepare, after the close of the Congress, a form of words which would give effect to the decision so taken. Special care would need to be taken in these cases to ensure that the wording, so prepared, did in fact give full effect to the decisions taken by the Commission.

There was general agreement also that, in view of the importance of avoiding any unnecessary delay in publishing the Minutes of the Paris Meetings of the Commission and thus making known to zoologists generally the important decisions which had been reached, the time to be granted to Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners for examining the draft Minutes should be no more than was required for that purpose.

It was recalled that in the Resolution on a kindred subject which had been moved by Alternate Commissioner Usinger in the discussion recorded in the preceding Conclusion (Conclusion 64), it had been suggested that in cases of urgency matters requiring the approval of Commissioners should be circulated in proof form and under a rigorous time limit and that discretion should be given to the Secretary to the Commission as to the manner in which any suggested amendment should be dealt with. In the course of the discussion the Secretary to the Commission intimated that he concurred in that proposal, in relation to the present matter, and invited Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners present to indicate what, in their view, that time limit should be. He added that he proposed to despatch the draft minutes by airmail and he accordingly suggested that it should be on this basis that the Com-

mission should consider the question of the time limit to be fixed.

In reply to a question by the Acting President, ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER ROBERT L. USINGER (U.S.A.) said that, as the drafts were to be despatched by airmail, and since none of the Commissioners or Alternate Commissioners who had attended the meeting lived in Australia or the Far East—the most distant from London being in California, a time limit of one month would, in his opinion, be adequate. General agreement was expressed with this view.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that this was an important matter and it was essential that there should be no room afterwards for misunderstanding in any quarter as to exactly what had been agreed upon. The draft minutes would be despatched to all Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners on the same day, those despatched to addresses outside the United Kingdom being despatched by airmail. The period within which comments were returnable would be one month from the date of posting and this would be made clear in a covering note despatched at the same time. The expression "one month" should be defined clearly, either as a four-week period or as a calendar month. At the conclusion of the time limit, immediate steps would be taken to deal with any amendments or corrections suggested, with a view to the publication of the Minutes in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature" at the earliest possible date. There must be a clear understanding, therefore, as to the action to be taken in the event of suggestions being received after the expiry of the time limit.

In response to a request for his views on these questions addressed to him by the Acting President, ALTERNATE COMMISSIONER USINGER (U.S.A.) said that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the expression "one month" for the present purpose was taken to mean a "4-week period" or "one calendar month." Perhaps the latter, as the easiest to calculate, was to be preferred. As regards the second point raised by the Acting President, he agreed that, after the expiry of the time limit, the Secretary should be free to press on with the publication of the Minutes as rapidly as possible. Subject to this, however, consideration should be given to any constructive suggestions that might be received after the appointed date.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) that the draft of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Commission held during its Paris (1948) Session, when prepared by the Secretary to the

(Previous reference:
Paris Session,
12th Meeting,
Conclusion 26)

Commission, should be printed in readiness for publication in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature", as already decided upon by the Section on Nomenclature on receiving the recommendation on this subject submitted by the Commission ;

- (2) that, as soon as proofs of the draft minutes, prepared in accordance with (1) above, were available, one copy should be despatched, for approval, to each Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner who had attended the Paris Congress, copies addressed to places situated outside the United Kingdom being despatched by airmail ;
- (3) that a period of one calendar month, calculated from the date of mailing, should be allowed, within which the Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners concerned would be free to furnish to the Secretary to the Commission any suggestions for the amendment of the draft Minutes, when communicated to them under (2) above, such suggestions to be received not later than the last day of the period specified above and that a note reminding Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners of this decision should be included with the draft Minutes, when despatched to them in accordance with the procedure specified in (2) above ;
- (4) that the Secretary to the Commission should be authorised to use his discretion either to accept, in whole or in part, or to reject, suggestions received by him under the procedure specified in (3) above ;
- (5) that, immediately upon the expiry of the time limit specified in (3) above, the Secretary to the Commission should deal, in the manner specified in (4) above, with any suggestions received prior to that date from Commissioners and Alternate Commissioners, who had attended the Paris Session, and, having done so, should communicate the Minutes of the Meeting of the Commission held in Paris, so determined, to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, with a request that the Trust take immediate steps to arrange for the publication of the said Minutes in the "Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature" ;
- (6) that notwithstanding the provisions of (5) above, the Secretary should be free to consider and give effect to suggestions received after the date

specified in (3) above, provided that this did not entail any delay in the publication of the said Minutes.

Thanks of the Commission to those members of the Congress who had served as Alternate Members of the Commission during its Paris Session

66. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING), speaking in the name of the Permanent Members of the Commission, said that he felt sure that it would be the wish not only of those Commissioners who had attended the Paris Session of the Commission but also of those Members of the Commission who unhappily had been prevented, for one reason or another, from taking their places during the Paris Session to express both corporately and individually their thanks to the distinguished zoologists who had consented to assist the work of the Commission by serving as Alternate Members of the Commission during the present Congress. The Commission was greatly indebted to the Alternate Members of the Commission, many of whom had devoted long hours to the proceedings of the Commission, often at considerable personal inconvenience and always at the cost of not participating in the other activities of the Congress.

Without question put, THE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION present thereupon agreed :—

- (1) that the warm thanks of the Commission be accorded to those members of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology who had served as Alternate Members of the Commission during the present (Paris) Session for the valuable assistance which they had so rendered to the work of the Commission ;
- (2) that the foregoing resolution be reported to the Section on Nomenclature, in order to give the Section an opportunity of associating itself with the expression of thanks to the Alternate Members of the Commission so recorded by the Permanent Commissioners ;
- (3) to invite the Acting President, in his capacity as Secretary to the Commission both to convey the thanks of the Commission to the Alternate Members of the Commission and also to report to the Section on Nomenclature the Resolution adopted by the Commission on this subject.

(The Acting President thereupon conveyed to the Alternate Members of the Commission present the Resolution just adopted by the Permanent Members of the Commission and reported it also to the Section on Nomenclature.)

(At this point Commissioner J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.) rose in his place and said that he had a proposal which he desired to bring before the Commission regarding the services rendered by Commissioner Francis Hemming in the discharge of his duties both as Secretary to the Commission and as Acting President of the Commission during its Paris Session.)

(In accordance with Commissioner Chester Bradley's request, Secretary Hemming then vacated the Presidential Chair, which, on the invitation of the Commission was thereupon taken by Alternate Commissioner Harold Kirby (U.S.A.).)

**Rising Vote of
Thanks to
Commissioner
Francis Hemming
for his services as
Secretary to the
Commission and as
Acting President
of the Commission
during its
Paris Session**

67. COMMISSIONER J. CHESTER BRADLEY (U.S.A.) said that it would be the wish of the members of the Commission, including those who owing to other engagements had been unable to attend this evening's meeting, to place on record their gratitude to Commissioner Francis Hemming for the service which he had rendered to the Commission in the discharge of the onerous duties attaching to the Office of Secretary and their admiration of the manner in which he had discharged his duties as Acting President during the present Session, combining those duties as he had, with his heavy duties as Secretary to the Commission and also as President of the Section on Nomenclature. He was speaking for all members of the Commission in conveying to Mr. Hemming their grateful thanks for the immense amount of time and effort which both before and during the Paris Session he had given to secure that the work of the Commission at that Session should be as fruitful as possible. Mr. Hemming's work as the Secretary to the Commission was well known to every zoologist who was interested in questions of zoological nomenclature. Everybody who knew Mr. Hemming knew also his outstanding capacity for hard work and admired the energy and enthusiasm which he brought to his often difficult task. It would be the wish also of the Commission, in giving their thanks to Mr. Hemming, to join with his name that of his wife, who, as they knew, combined with her duties as a wife those of a highly skilled and indefatigable personal assistant.

Commissioner Chester Bradley therefore proposed that the Commission should record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Hemming, both as Secretary to the Commission and as its Acting President during the present Session by giving him a Rising Vote of Thanks and that, in doing so, they should ask him to convey to Mrs.

Hemming their thanks also for the work which she had done to help to make the work of the Commission a success.

Thereupon, without question put, all the members of the Commission, together with the other members of the Section on Nomenclature present, rose in their places and gave Mr. Hemming a Rising Vote of Thanks for the services which he had rendered both as the Secretary to the Commission and, during the present Session, as Acting President, at the same time associating themselves with the tribute paid to him on their behalf by Commissioner Chester Bradley and asking him to convey their thanks also to Mrs. Hemming.

COMMISSIONER FRANCIS HEMMING said that he desired to express his gratitude for the Rising Vote of Thanks which the Commission had just been good enough to give for his work as their Secretary and, during their present Session, as their Acting President, and, in particular to thank Commissioner Chester Bradley for the flattering terms in which he had made his proposal to the Commission. The duties of the President of the Commission were highly responsible at any meeting of the Commission, for it fell to him so to discharge his Office as to ensure a full opportunity to every member of the Commission, and, at public meetings of the Commission, to every member of the Congress, to express his views on questions brought before the Commission, while at the same time securing also that the whole programme of the Commission should be duly completed in the limited time available. At the present Congress these duties had been particularly onerous, both because of the long interval of thirteen years which had elapsed since the last Session of the Commission and because of the large number and important character of the problems awaiting the attention of the Commission. That the Commission had been successful in completing their consideration of all the questions brought before them was due mainly to the whole-hearted spirit in which they had addressed themselves to their task, to the co-operative spirit shown from the outset by all the Members of the Commission, and to the ready willingness which they had evinced to bring hard work, and to devote long hours, to the service of the Commission. All had been inspired to do everything in their power to contribute to the common goal and it was this spirit which had made it possible for the Commission to reach all its decisions by unanimity, and to achieve the large measure of definite progress in the development of zoological nomenclature, for which the present Session of the Commission and the present Congress would always be remembered.

Commissioner Hemming added that he had been much touched and greatly gratified at the reference which had been made to the great help rendered to him by his wife. He would gladly convey to her the message which had been entrusted to him by the Commission. He was very happy to have this opportunity himself to pay tribute to the constant help and encouragement given to him by his wife.

(At this point Alternate Commissioner Harold Kirby left the Presidential Chair which was resumed by Secretary Francis Hemming.)

**Vote of Thanks
to the
Secretary-General
of the Congress
and to the
Authorities of the
Congress generally**

68. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that he felt sure that, before the Commission dispersed, they would wish to express their thanks to the Secretary-General of the Congress for the admirable arrangements which he had made for the meetings of the Commission during the present Congress. Never before probably and possibly never again would the Commission assemble in so distinguished a meeting place as the Amphithéâtre Louis-Liard of the famous Sorbonne. The action of the Secretary-General in placing this room at the exclusive disposal of the Commission had been of the most inestimable value during the present Session, for that action alone had rendered it possible for the Commission to meet almost continuously during the past week. It had also been of the greatest convenience for all those members of the Section on Nomenclature who had wished to attend the public meetings of the Commission, for they had known from the outset where they would always find the Commission when in session. The Commission would wish also at the same time to record their gratitude to their French hosts for the arrangements made for their entertainment and for the hospitality extended to them during their visit to Paris. This had made the Congress not only of outstanding importance in the scientific field but also the occasion for the happiest memories for all who had attended it.

THE COMMISSION agreed :—

- (1) to express their thanks to Professor E. Fischer-Piette, Secretary-General to the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology for the admirable arrangements made by him for the meetings of the Commission during its Paris Session ;
- (2) to record their gratitude to their French hosts for the arrangements made for their entertainment and for the hospitality extended to them during their visit to Paris.

Close of the
Proceedings of the
Commission at its
Paris Session

69. THE ACTING PRESIDENT (MR. FRANCIS HEMMING) said that the Commission had now completed the whole of its business and it only remained for him once more to thank the Commission for the kindness which they had shown to him in the discharge of his duties as their Acting President.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT then pronounced the Paris Session of the Commission to be closed.

(The Paris Session of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature thereupon terminated at 0045 hours on Tuesday, 27th July 1948.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL
NOMENCLATURE

*Session held during the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology,
Paris, 21st-27th July, 1948*

NOTE OF A DECISION taken at an Informal (Fifteenth) Meeting held at the Hotel Lutetia, Paris, at the conclusion of the Final Banquet of the Congress on Tuesday, 27th July, 1948 at 2215 hours.

The following took part in the consultation recorded below:

Mr. Francis Hemming (United Kingdom) (*Acting President*)
Professor E. Beltrán (Mexico)
Professor H. Boschma (Netherlands)
Professor J. Chester Bradley (U.S.A.)
Professor L. di Caporiacco (Italy)
Dr. E. Hindle (United Kingdom)
Professor Harold Kirby (U.S.A.)
Dr. Henning Lemche (Denmark)
Professor Z. P. Metcalf (U.S.A.)
Mr. N. D. Riley (United Kingdom)
Professor R. Späreck (Denmark)
Professor V. van Straelen (Belgium)
Professor Robert L. Usinger (U.S.A.)

The following other Member of the Section on Nomenclature was also consulted:

Dr. E. A. Chapin (U.S.A.)

The following was also present:

Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming, *Personal Assistant to the Secretary.*

Communiqué on
the work of the
Commission during
the Thirteenth
International Con-
gress of Zoology to
be issued to the

1. MR. FRANCIS HEMMING (ACTING PRESIDENT) and Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming (*Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Commission*) handed to each of the Commissioners and other zoologists named above a copy of the draft of a communiqué prepared during the day by

scientific press of
the world :
approval of terms
of

Secretary Hemming for issue to the scientific press of the world setting out the principal decisions in regard to the development of zoological nomenclature taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology on the unanimous advice of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and of the Section on Nomenclature of the Congress. Several requests for such a Communiqué had already been received by the Secretary to the Commission. Secretary Hemming had every sympathy with these requests and considered that they should be granted. He was of the opinion, however, that the terms of the Communiqué so to be issued should be approved by the Commission and not issued under his personal authority only. He had accordingly prepared during the course of the afternoon the draft now distributed to the Members of the Commission attending the Final Banquet of the Congress and also to Dr. E. A. Chapin (U.S.A.). Each of the Commissioners and other zoologists so consulted was asked to study the draft Communiqué carefully and to inform the Secretary to the Commission whether he agreed that it contained an accurate account of the principal decisions in regard to zoological nomenclature taken during the Congress and, if so, whether he concurred in the issue to the scientific press of the world of a Communiqué in the terms proposed.

Each of the Commissioners and other zoologists consulted agreed that the Communiqué was a correct record of the action taken by the Commission and the Congress and associated himself in taking responsibility for the issue of the Communiqué in the name of the Commission and the Congress. One or two Commissioners drew attention to typing errors in the copies circulated or offered suggestions for minor drafting changes. The Secretary to the Commission undertook to take account of these suggestions.

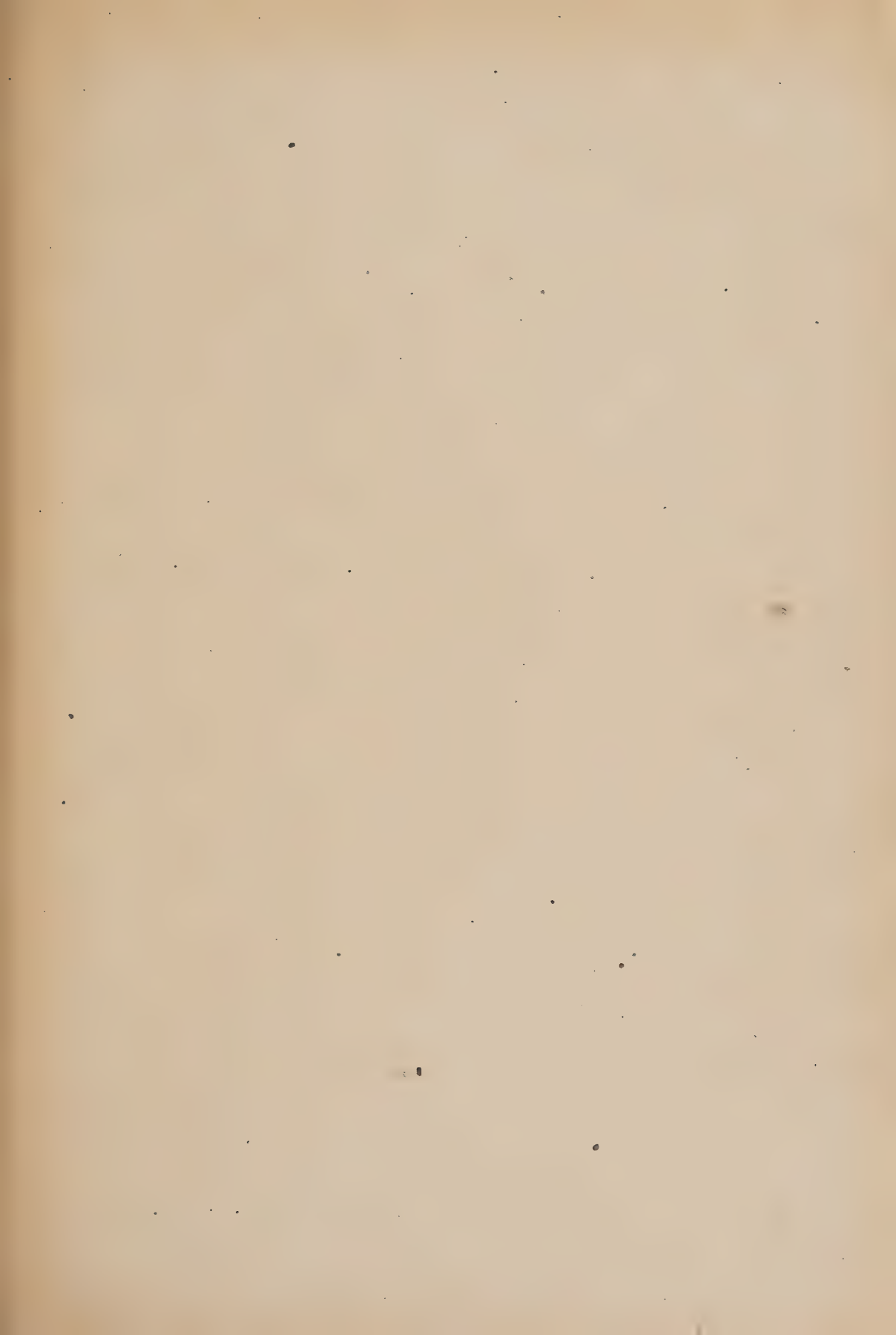
THE COMMISSION :—

- (1) approved, subject to certain minor drafting suggestions, the terms of the draft Communiqué respecting the principal decisions in regard to the development of zoological nomenclature taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology on the unanimous advice of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and of the Section on Nomenclature, prepared by the Secretary to the Commission for issue to the scientific press of the world in the name of, and by the authority of, the Commission ;

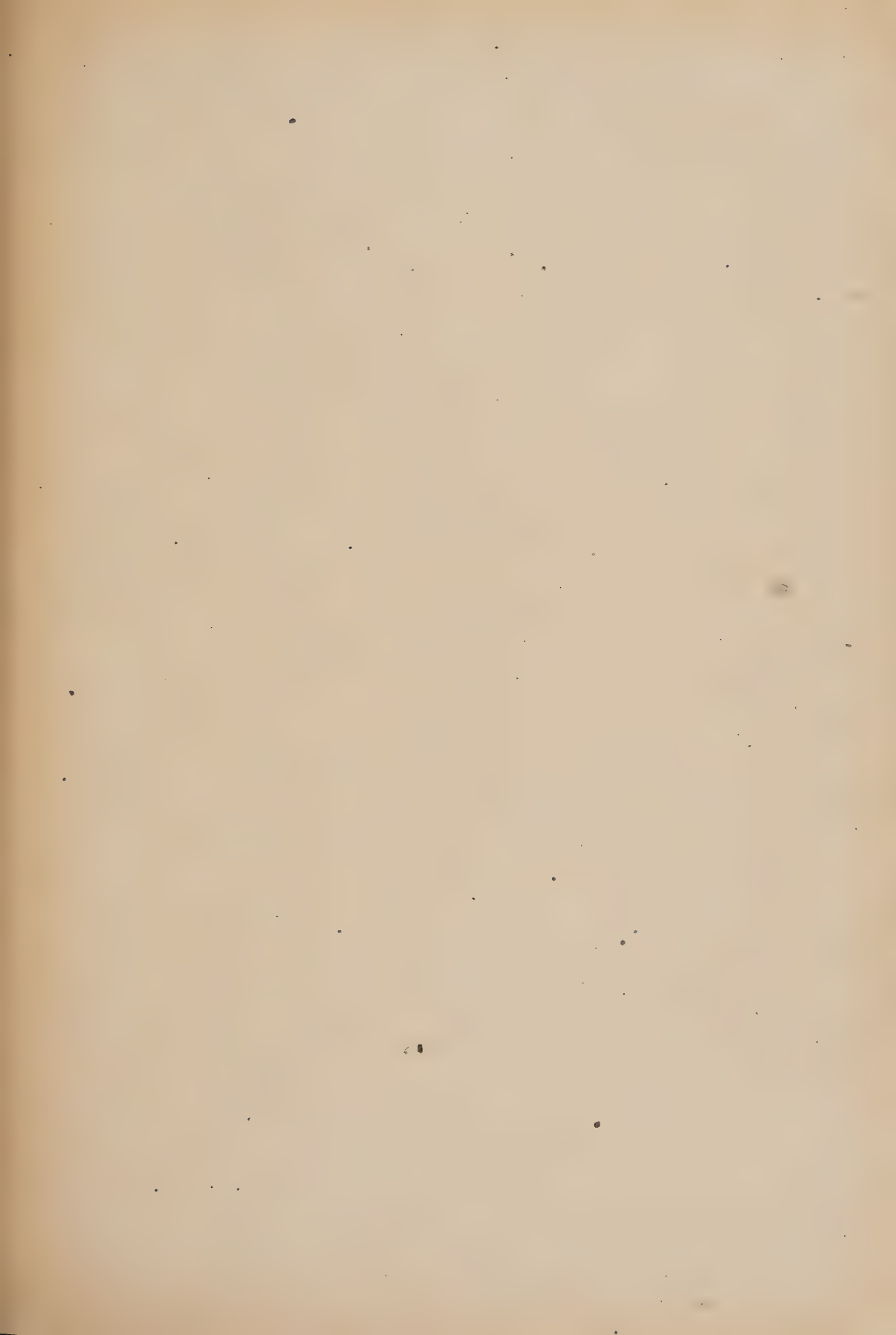
- (2) authorised and requested the Secretary to the Commission forthwith to issue in their name a Communiqué to the scientific press of the world in the terms of the draft approved in (1) above.

The Secretary to the Commission accordingly undertook to issue to the scientific press of the world the Communiqué just approved by the Commission, immediately upon his return to London, as soon as arrangements could be made for the preparation of the necessary number of copies.

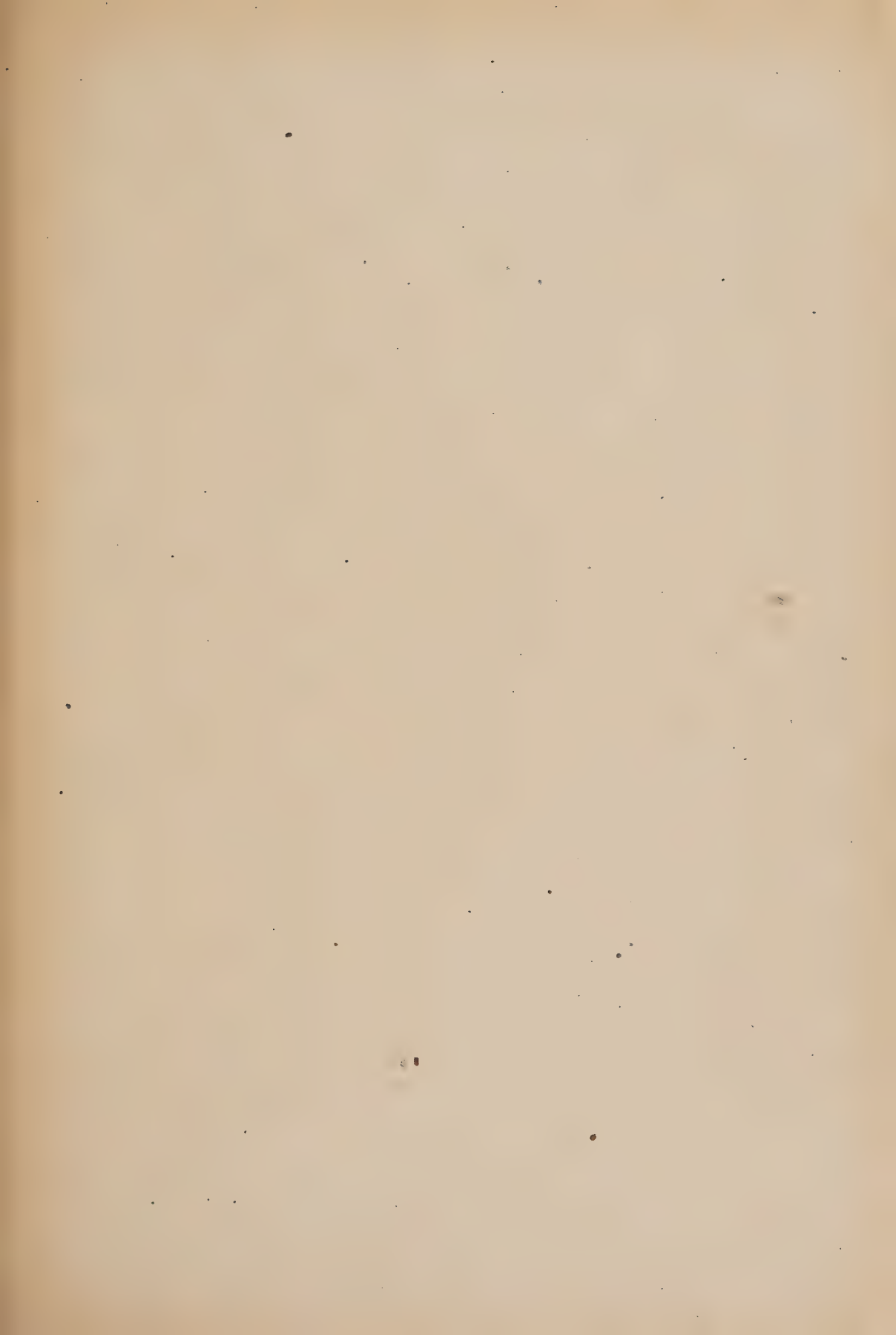




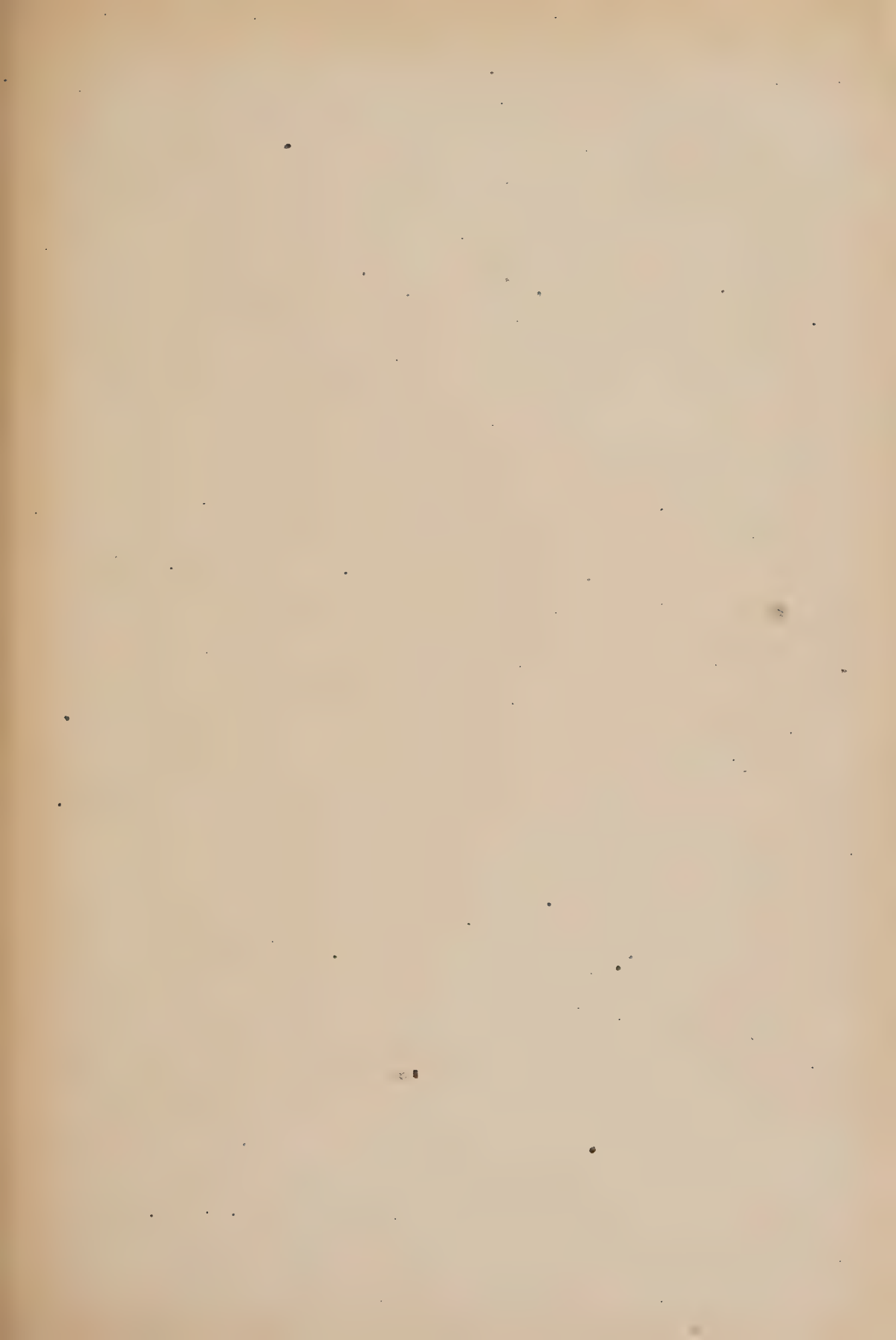














THANKS TO U.N.E.S.C.O.

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, on behalf of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, have great pleasure in expressing their grateful thanks to the UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (U.N.E.S.C.O.) for the financial assistance afforded towards the cost of producing the present volume.

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Notice to subscribers regarding the arrangements made for the completion of volume 1 and for the publication of volumes 2, 3, 4 and 5

The following arrangements have been made for completing volume 1 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* and for the publication of volumes 2, 3, 4 and 5:—

Volume 1: A concluding Part (Part 12), containing, *inter alia*, the Title Page, Table of Contents, and alphabetical subject index, will be published shortly.

Volume 2: This volume, like Volume 1, will be devoted to the publication of applications in regard to nomenclatorial problems submitted by specialists to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for decision. Publication will commence at an early date.

Volume 3: This volume, which is now complete in 9 Parts, is devoted to the publication of the memoranda, reports and other documents considered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and by the Section on Nomenclature of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology at their meetings held in Paris in July 1948.

Volume 4: This volume is devoted to the publication of the *Official Record of Proceedings of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature at its Session held in Paris in July 1948*. Twenty-one Parts have been published and this volume is now complete except for the index which will be published in a concluding Part.

Volume 5: At the request of the Bureau of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, this volume will be devoted to the publication of the *Official Record of Proceedings of the Section on Nomenclature of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, July 1948*, together with the Reports submitted to the Congress by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and the Section on Nomenclature.

INQUIRIES

All inquiries regarding publications should be addressed to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, and all inquiries regarding the scientific work of the Commission to the Secretary to the Commission at the following addresses:—

International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature: 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, England.

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature: Secretariat of the Commission, 28 Park Village East, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, England.